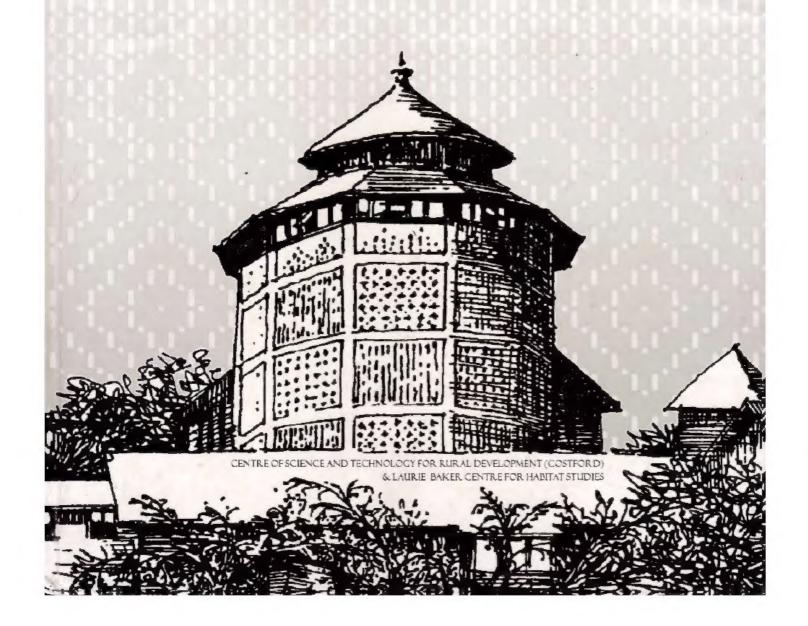
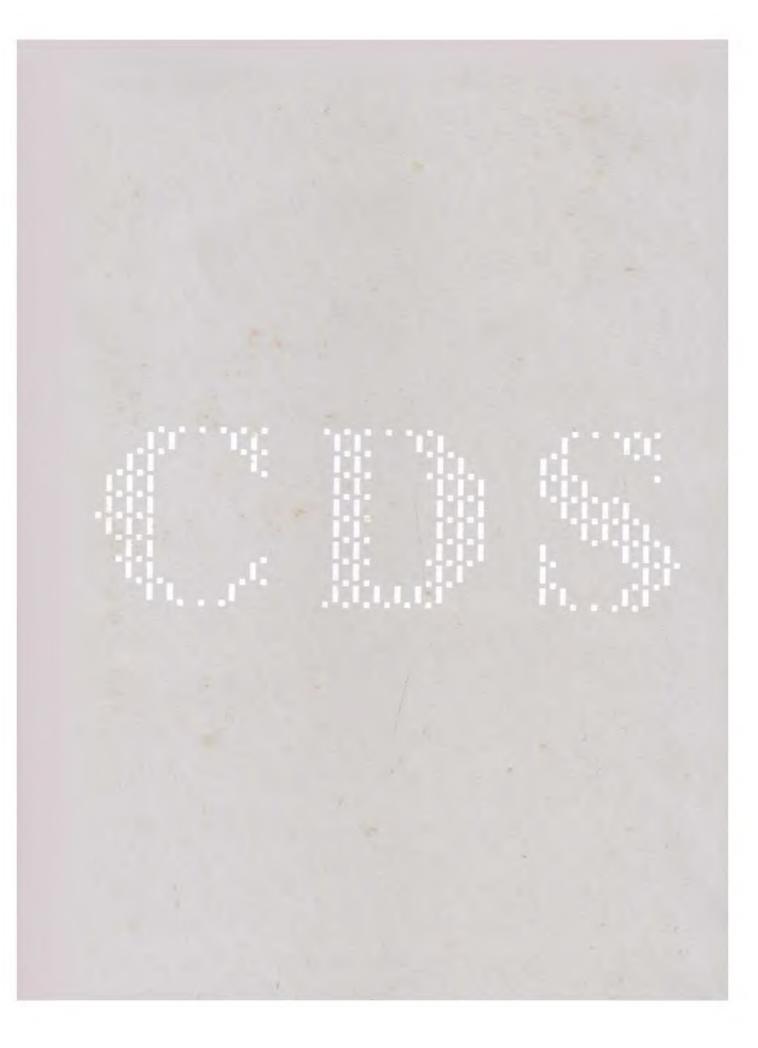


MASTERPIECE OF A MASTER ARCHITECT CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

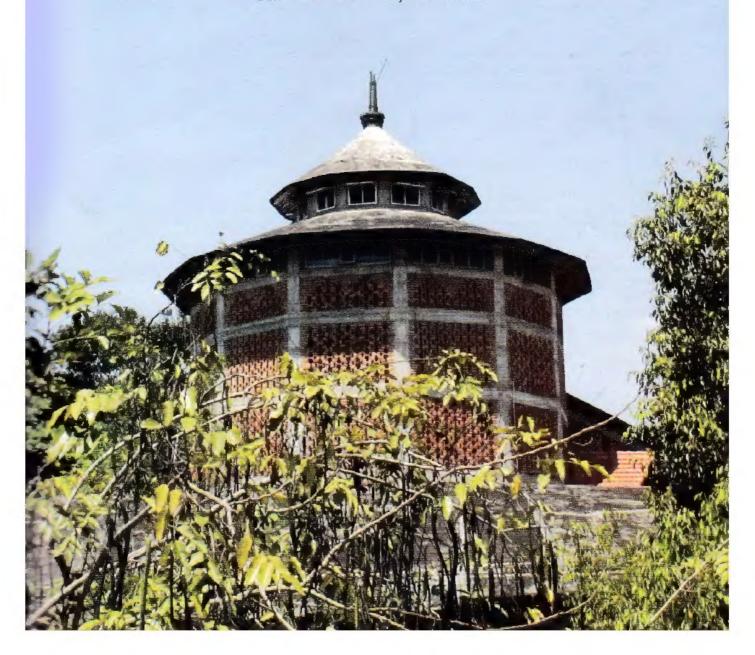






MASTERPIECE OF A MASTER ARCHITECT CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DESIGNED & EDITED BY JAYESH S. PILLAI



MASTERPIECE OF A MASTER ARCHITECT: CDS DESIGNED & EDITED BY JAYESH S. PILLAI

Credits.

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All drawings corrected and edited by Jayesh S. Pillat

Published by COSTFORD and Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies.

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Printed at Mudra Printers Advertisers Sivakasi #94474 10514

First edition: 2014

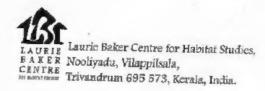
ISBN No:

Price: ₹ -650

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COSTFORD

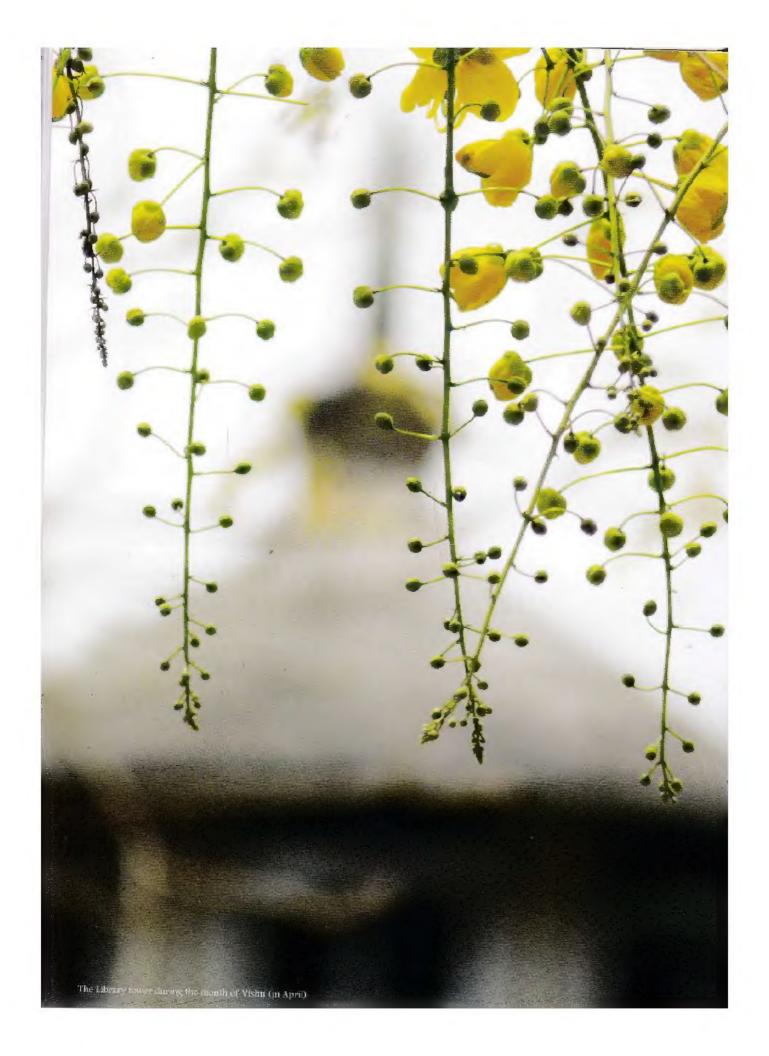
Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development, Ayyanthole, Thrissur 680003, Kerala, India.





Dedicated to 'Daddy'

by Workers and Volunteers of COSTFORD & LBC





Preface and Acknowledgements

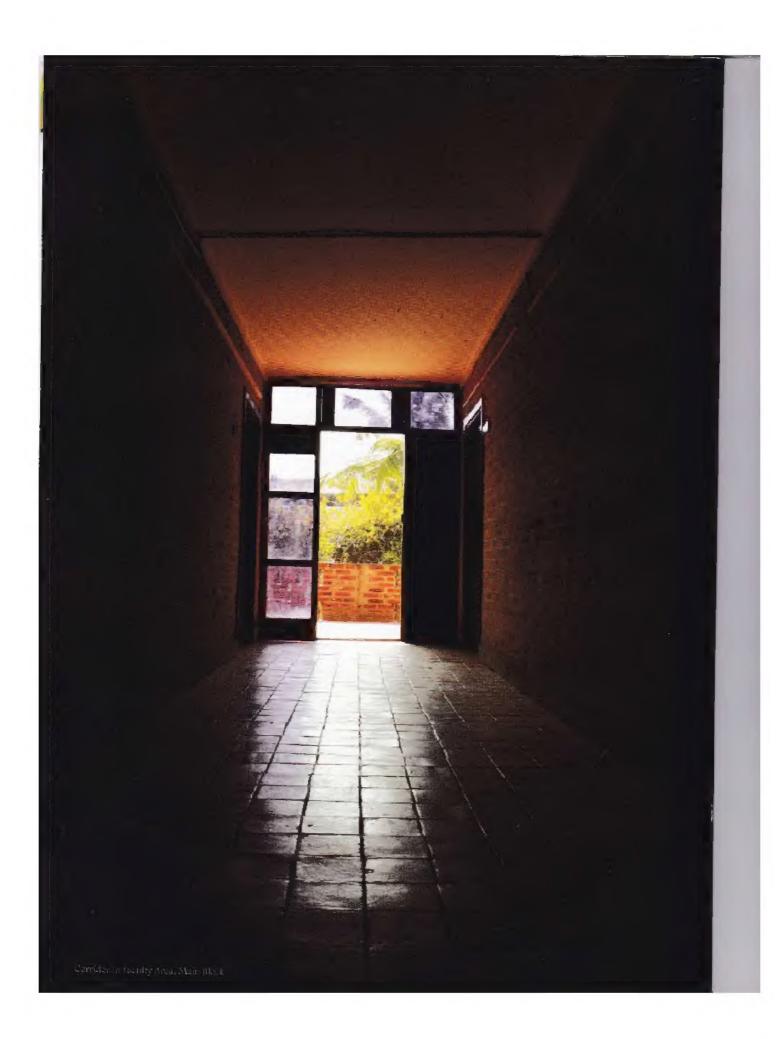
The Centre for Development Studies, known as CDS, was founded by the renowned economist K. N. Raj in 1871. It is entirely designed and constructed by the well known architect Laurie Baker. The campus is a beautiful showcase of his architectural philosophy and ideas. Among all his works, CDS stands out as one of the most critically acclaimed, influencing the thinking of architects around the world.

list like his life and works, Laurie Baker himself was an exceptionally modest person who believed in being true to return. It was on his 87th Birthday, 2nd March 2004, that a draft of this book titled 'CDS: The Vision of a New Architecture' was presented to him. He at once commented on the title saying that what he did was never new but an extension of an age old approach to architecture in Kerala. We hope that the amended title would do justice to his thinking in every sense.

This publication is the collective effort of a number of persons. First and foremost is the dedicated work of bresh S. Pillai who compiled the various sketches and drawings produced over a period of time, refined them and took photographs of CDS and coordinated the project to bring it to a fruitful conclusion. A group of students from various colleges of architecture prepared drawings and sketches. We would like to put on record our appreciation for the work done by these students: Jerry, Om Prabhugaonkar, Pallavi Ghate, Raji Krishnan, Malaksingh Gill, Joginder Singh, Harcesh Kumar, Amay, Deepa, Saritha, Manju, Ajitha, Lerissa, Rajalakshmi, Prashanth Kumar Das, Paramanand Sinha, Robit Srivastava, Ratna Raji, Sharanya, Rutu Panchal, Sunitha, Hardhik Lakhani, Vimal, Kundan Patel and many other students who were undergoing training with COSTFORD. From COSTFORD and the Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Tilak Baker, Ranju Raveendran, Biju P. John, P.V. Krishnan, K. Raghavan Nair, P. P. Anoop Kumar, Aswathy, Adarsh Vishwam, G. S. Jayaram, Ajay Cherian, S. Goutham, Prahlad Gopakumar, V. K. Anilkumar and Shyanukumar P. extended their help and assistance in the preparation of this publication.

A special mention needs to be made of the services of P.B. Sajan, Joint Director of COSTFORD and Member Secretary of the Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, for his overall guidance and for organising this documentation as a team effort. R. D. Padmakumar and Shailaja Nair gave their valuable ideas and suggestions and also checked the various drafts and texts. Rutu Panchal extended her help in correcting and rendering the drawings. While the project took a considerably long time than what we planned for, we are happy that it has been possible to publish it.

I. R. Chandra Dutt Director, COSTFORD, Thrissur



Foreword

This is perhaps the first attempt to document and publish one of the important creations of Laurie Baker. Ever since the establishment of the CDS it has attracted the attention of a lot of students of architecture as well as others interested in an aesthetically pleasing approach to building construction that, at the same time, is a cost effective alternative to existing technologies of building construction. However, it was only in 2003, that this idea of documenting and publishing the creation of CDS buildings occurred to some of us. It was during a conversation in early 2003 with Mr. P. B. Sajan, who was closely working with Laurie Baker as a Joint Director of COSTFORD that I broached this subject to which he readily agreed. In consultation with Mr. Chandra Durt, the Director of COSTFORD, he immediately put together a team to collect and combine all the relevant materials and produced a draft that was presented to Laurie Baker on 2nd March 2004 in a function presided over by Prof. K.N. Raj. However, further work on the draft got delayed due to lack of the required personnel as well as availability of funds. At that time I was the Director of CDS as well as a Member of the Governing Board of COSTFORD. By the end of 2004 I moved to New Delhi on a national assignment and returned only after five years.

Subsequently we were lucky to get the services of a young architect Mr. Jayesh S. Pillai to work on this project that required coordination of a number of people. It is matter of great satisfaction that we are now in a position to publish this documentation.

It is our hope that this will be a useful guide and reference book to students of architecture as well as those interested in the creative works of Laurie Baker who consistently strove to develop a people's architecture that is not only cost effective but also aesthetically appealing in a way that blends with the ecology of the surroundings. From my personal experience of interacting with Laurie Baker for a number of years it is my understanding that Laurie Baker's philosophy and approach to building construction is deeply rooted in what I would like to call Gandhian simplicity. It is not only cost effective but also encourages the use of locally available material; it is functional in the sense of utility of the space for which it is intended; it uses the natural light and breeze to the advantage of the functional requirements and, above all, it reduces waste. Despite these qualities. Baker's philosophy and approach to building construction is confined to a small body of people in Kerala including architects, buildets and owners of buildings. Despite the whole-hearted support and appreciation of the then Chief Minister of Kerala, Sri. C. Achutha Menon (1969-77), who was instrumental in promoting Laurie Baker's approach, the Government system is yet to approve this technology and philosophy of building construction. The only exception is that of Local Self Governments who have been given the autonomy to choose from alternative building construction technologies including that of Laurie Baker. However the Baker approach to building construction is not only appreciated but adopted by a number of discerning individuals and organizations across the country for its aesthetic beauty, cost effectiveness and environmental sustainability. This has also given rise to the emergence and flourishing of a number of private and social organisations engaged in developing alternative approaches and technologies in building construction in Kerala and elsewhere in India that may broadly be called Bakerian.



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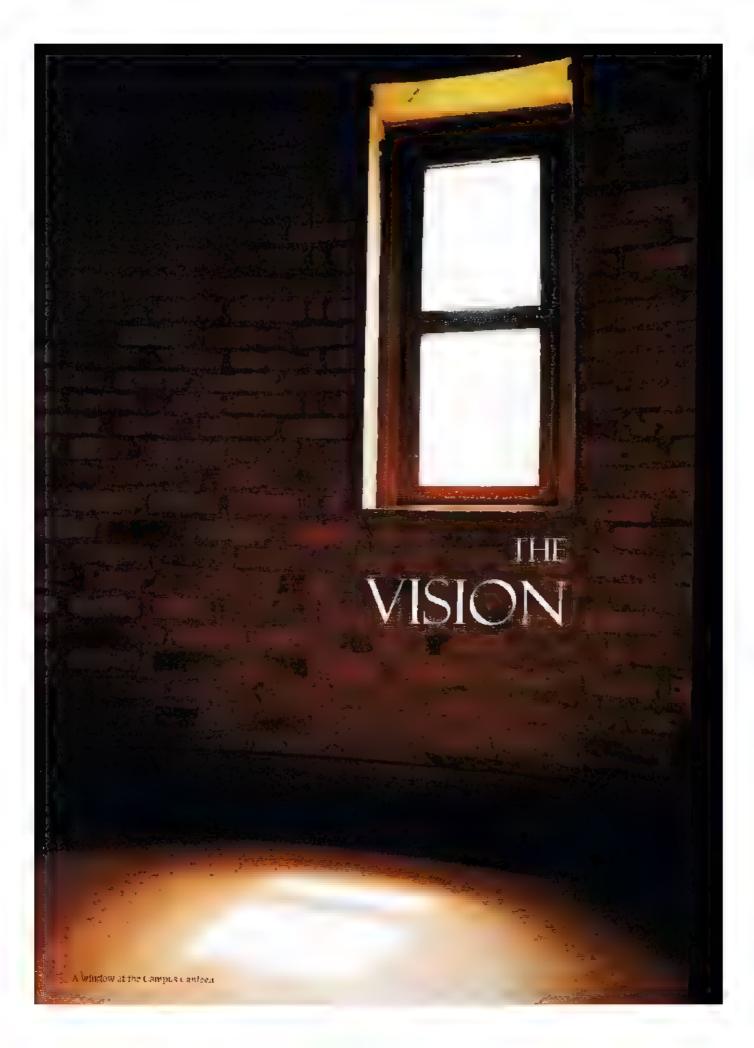
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Appendix
L'Collete of Jalis

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Laurie Boker Center for Habitat Studies





The Vision

The

Centre for Development Studies

(CDS) was conceptualised in 1970, as an institute of applied economics research, by the noted economist Dr. K. N. Raj and Mr. C. Achutha Menon, the former Chief Minister of Kerala along with other eminent Indian economists

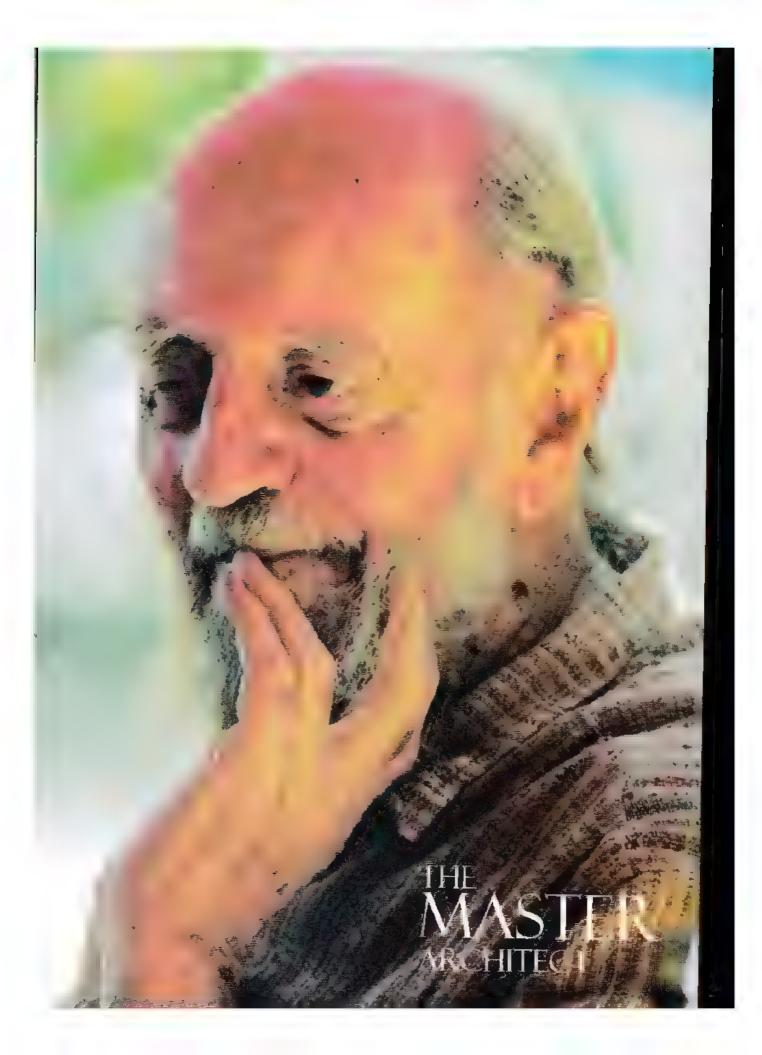
The main objective of the Centre is to promote research and teaching in the disciplines relevant to development. The intention was that the Centre would concern itself with development problems relating to the country as a whole, though it was also recognised that, for securing a clearer percept on of these problems, disaggregated analysis at the grassroot level would be necessary. It was further visualised that the Centre would develop collaborative relationships with planning and development agencies, as well as scientific and technological research institutions, and establish close links with universities within Kerala and outside, in its academic activities.

From the outset the Centre was conscious of the need for economising its expenditure on buildings. The architectural concepts developed by Laurie Baker seemed particularly appropriate for an institution devoted to the study of economic and development problems. Consequently the design and construction of the buildings for the Centre was entrusted to Baker as a challenge to the economists to demonstrate and prove their theories by the way in which they built and ran their institution.

The Centre for Development Studies was registered as a society in September 1970 under the Travancore Coulin Literary, strentific and Charitable Societies Act. The Centre started functioning with a nucleus staff by the middle of 1971.

The proturesque campus on a 9-acre site situated on a hillock in the city of Thiruvananthaputam, combines tippling brick walls coiled around trees, circular countyards, a network of creative walkways, roof terraces, and a remarkable seven-storied library tower.

This masterpiece of Baker is an inspiration or rather a revelation for architects who acknowledge the significance of nature friendly and energy efficient buildings.





Laurence Wilfred Baker

2 March 1917 I April 2007

19	17	Born	ш	Birmingham,	England,
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- 1929 1933 Educated at King Edwards Grammat School, Aston.
- 1933 1938 Birmingham School of Atchitecture
- 1938 Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA).
- 1945 Settled in India (Architect to international Leprosy Mission).
- 1948 Married Dr. Elizabeth Jacob (from Keraja) working in Hyderabad.
- 1970 Fellow of Indian Institute of Architects.
- 1981 D. Litt conferred by the Royal University of Netherlands for outstanding work in the Third World
- 1983 Order of the British Empire, M.B.E.
- 1985 Founded COSTFORD along with C. Achutha Menon, K. N. Raj and T. R. Chandra Dutt.
- 1985 Functioned as Director of COSTFORD.
- 1987 Received the first Indian National Habitat Award.
- 1988 Secured Indian C.tizenship.
- 1989 Indian Institute of Architects Medal 'Outstanding Architect of the year'.
- 1990 Great Masters 'Architect of the year'
- 1990 Government of India confers Padma Shree
- 1992 United Nations Habitat Award & UN Roll of Honout
- 1993 International Union of Architects (LUA') Award.
- 1993 Sir Robert Matthew Prize for Improvement of Human Settlements.
- 1994 'People of the Year' Award
- 1994 Indian Institute of Architects Gold Medal.
- 1995 Honorary Doctorate Conferred by the University of Central England.
- 1998 Honorary Doctorate (Science) Conferred by Sri. Venkateshwara University, Andhra Pradesh, India.
- 2001 Compar M. R. Kurup Endowment Award.
- 2003 Basheer Puraskaram,
- 2003 Honorary D. Litt Conferred by the Kerala University
- 2005 Kerala Government Certificate of Appreciation.
- 2005 L-Ramp Award of Excellence
- 2007 Deceased.

The Architecture of Laurie Baker is a natural extension of who he was as a person. Having dedicated his life to serve the marginalised and the underprivileged, his buildings are a reflection and expression of his concern for the greater good of society

As a young architect, when Baker came to India to work with the Leprosy Mission in the most remote parts of the country, he was both excited and dismaved at his situation. He found that his architectural education and experience of the industrialised, early twentieth century. England was of little or no use in this remote and traditional context. At the same time he was amazed by the wealth of vernacular knowledge of the common man, which provided simple but effective solutions.

He soon began educating himself in the traft and processes of vernacular architecture. His job took him to the length and breadth of the country, providing him with the opportunity to experience and assimilate a variety of regiona, approaches to architecture.

During much of the seventeen years in Pritoragarh, Baker served as an assistant to his wife, Dr. Elizabeth, în running her hospital. Although his architectural work became secondary, he still has a sizeable portfolio for the period. The notable projects during this time include the State Museum-Lucknow, the first Psychiatric Hospital in India and Literacy violage-Lucknow.

With the advent of modern development in Pitroragarh, the Bakers decided to move their base to the south Indian state of Kerala. Here again they set up a hospital. Mitraniketan, in the underdeveloped highlands of Vagamon Baker could dedicate more time for architecture. His contribution during this period was mainly religious and institutional buildings besides housing. The educational needs of his children (among other things) prompted Baker to shift once again to the more urban. Thiruvananthapuram in 1969,

After living in a house at Velanad (Mitran ketan that he built for Rs.

and Boker with Pauli, Jawabarlar Nebru at Jacknow Sufe Museum Below: Buker at a work we Below: Right Baker's own house The Hamie

Opposite:

Left, from 150 is uge. Dr. K. P. Karman, Ar. P. R. Sapiri. Dr. K. N. Kar. and Baker at CTS. Right. Baker in from of the Computer Cettine at CDS.







^500/-) Baker bought a piece of land at Nalanchira that became 'The Hamlet', his eventual home. It was from his one room office at the Hamlet that he would steet his architectural and building work for the next four decades. The then Archbishop of Thiruvananthapuram, Benedict Mar Gregarious got interested in the cost effective work of Laurie Baker and invited him to build a few prototype houses in his official compound on a challenging budget of Rs.2500/-. Baker soon became the talk of the town and a symbol of hope for the masses, who could now own their dream houses on a shoe string budget.

The then Chief Minister of Kerala Shri C. Achutha Menon who is known for his pro-poor welfare economics, was keen on making Bakers cost effective approach part of mainstream thinking. Until now, Bakers work was largely in the private sector, especially his technological solutions that were rejected by the government agencies such as RWD. Mr. Achutha Menon approached Baker for a temporary building for The State Institute of Languages. Baker could successfully complete the project for a fraction of the estimates of the government agencies.

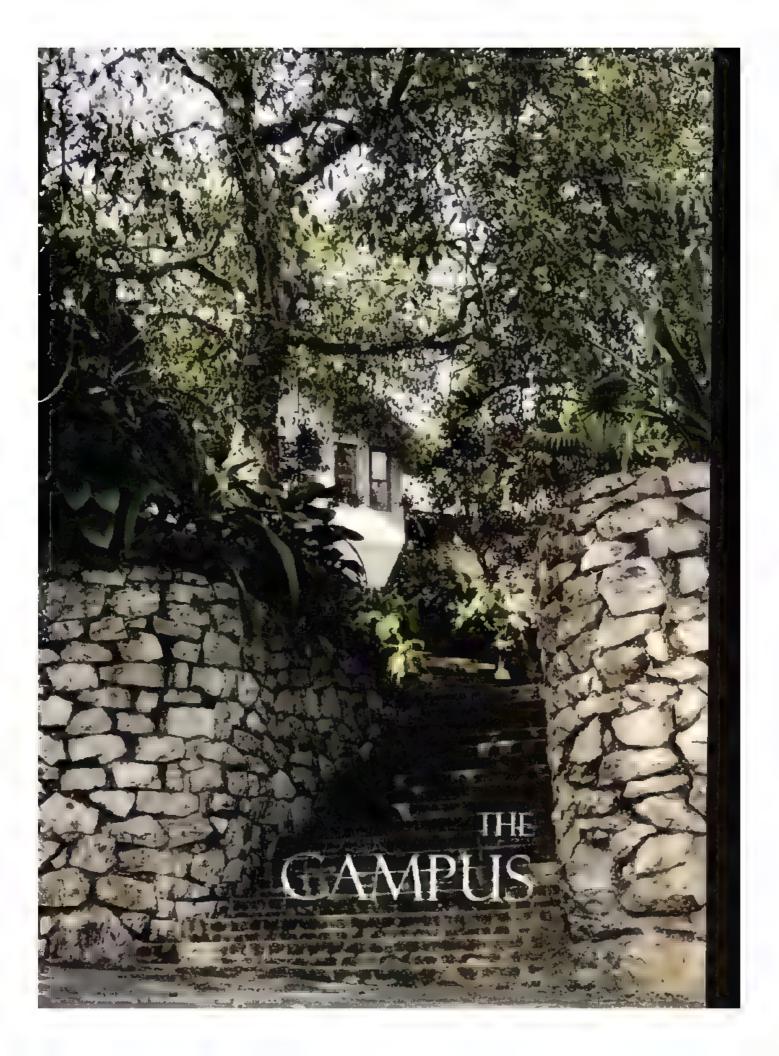
Meanwhile Mr. Menon was negotiating with some eminent Indian economists including K. N. Raj, about the possibility of starting a centre for economic studies in the state. The centre was to be a base for research and scholarship on economics in general with a focus on the economic challenges particular to the state of Kerala. The creative exploration of development and its alternatives that formed the subject of this institution resonated well with Bakers personal quest for an alternative approach to architecture. Baker was appointed architect to design this institution that became the Centre for Development Studies (CDS).

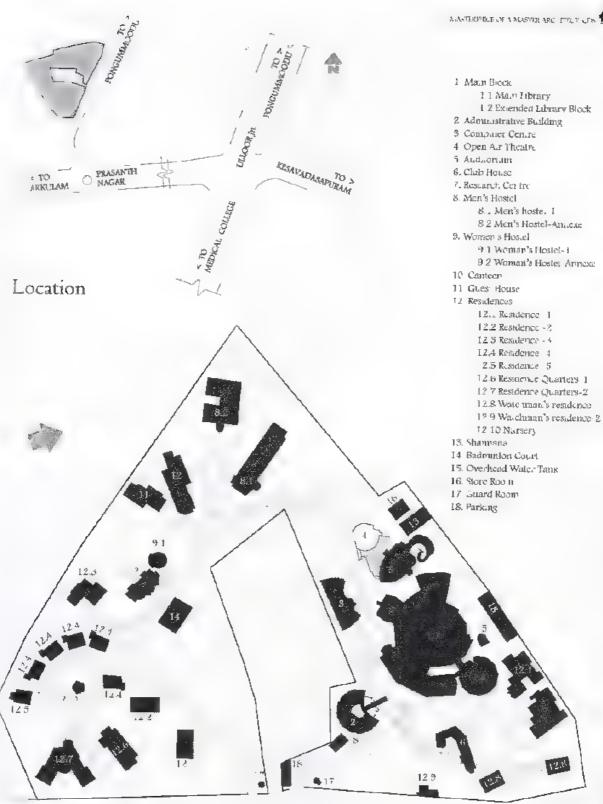


The Centre that had very modest beginnings in 1970 with a library block and few residential units has been continuously growing with a new block being added every few years, the most recent being the Extended Library Tower in 2007.

Arthough Baker designed several Government institutions and buildings in the subsequent years, CDS stands out as a landmark project in his portfolio. Over the years, the Centre has not only attracted students of economics but a steady stream of architectural students, who come to be introduced to the work of Laure Baker in a place that best exemplifies his approach to architecture.







Site Plan

Evolution of the campus



Laurie Baker had to some that which was to take shape on a nine acre barren plot on a hillock, must illicot, 8Km from Thirdranauthapuram city centre. At the very beginning of their discussion, Dr. Rej told Baker that a library was pivotal for the centre, and must be at the heart of the campus with easy access to every other building of various disciplines of specialisations. Baker pair to them the idea of a wheel with its luth at the centre is the library. The idea was immediately accepted as a could fully incorporate this concept regarding buildings of varying functions, scale and dimensions. It also became a platform for Baker to combine his apprience with maditional ways of construction and his experiments in using common building materials with ingenuous and innovative ideas.

The CDS campus was not the time-bound execution of a ready-made plan. It was rather organic; growing with the needs of the institution. Originally the library was conceived as something modest which took shape at the focal point of the site. As titles in the different disciplines started pouring in, the campus grew consequently over the years. Baker clearly watched over the constitution of this complex with great passion.

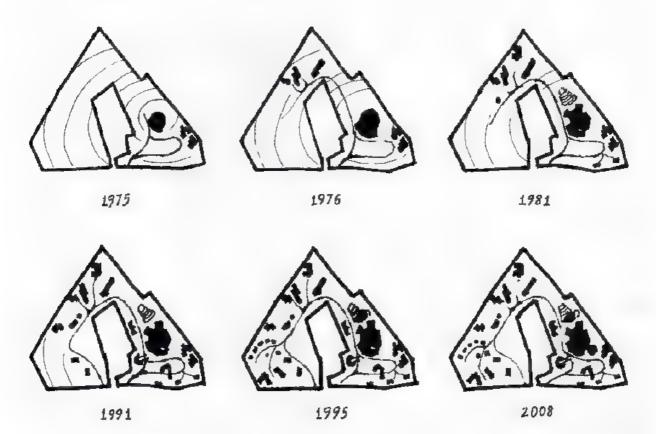
An audine of various stages of evolution of the CDS campus is shown on the following page.

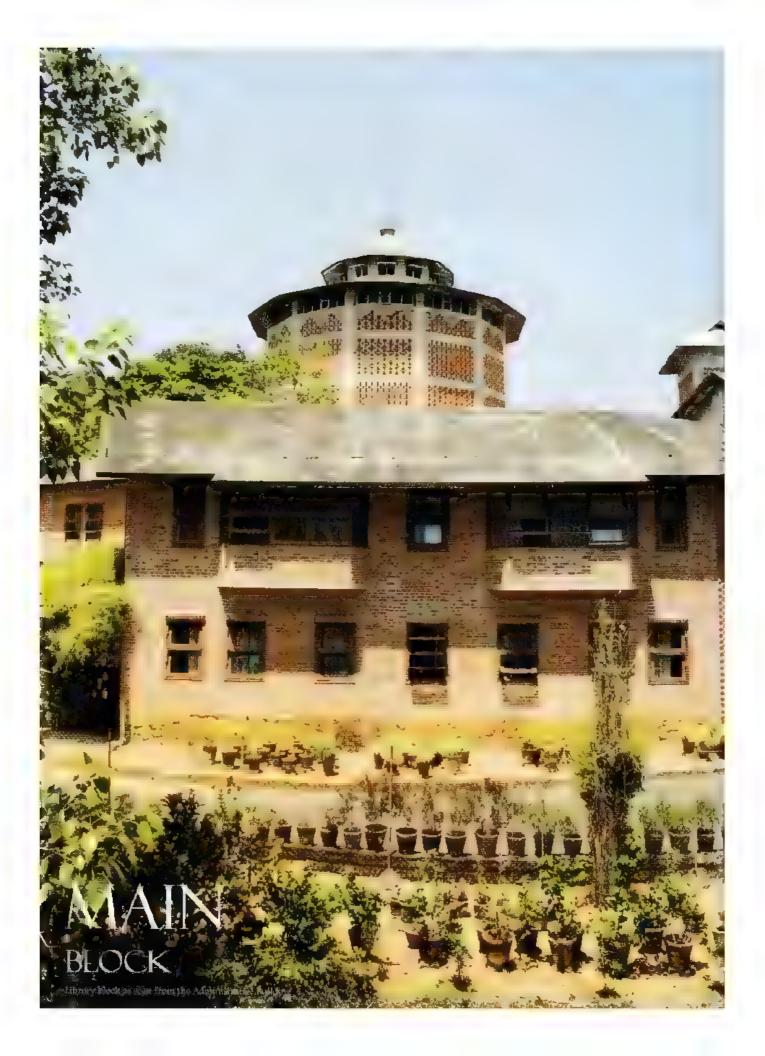


After the land was acquired, it was a major challenge for the architect as well as the economists struggling to bring CDS into existence. The whole site was a barren land on top of a hill in a place now called Prasanth Nagar.



The initial days were hard trying to find a place which could act as an office during the construction work. As the Main Library structure started rising, beside it Baker built a residence in parallel, where everyone working for this project could stay and watch over the construction (Residence-I in site plan). It eventually became the high of creative discussions on the architectural work as well as concerning the decisions on the administration of CDS

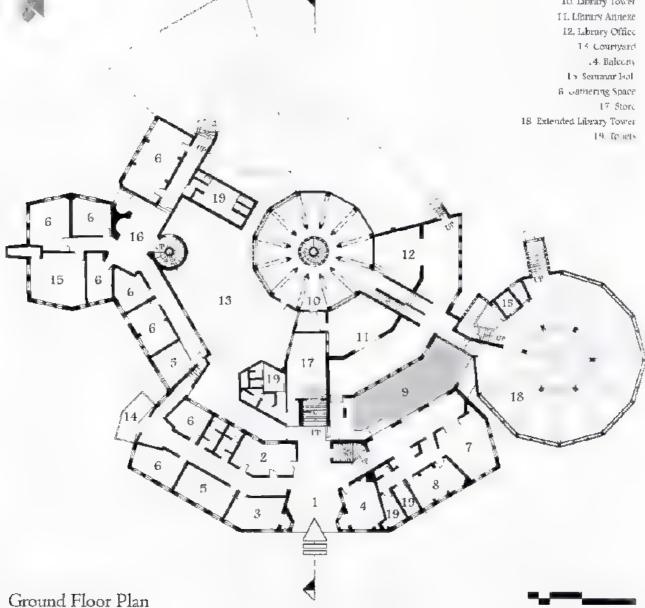


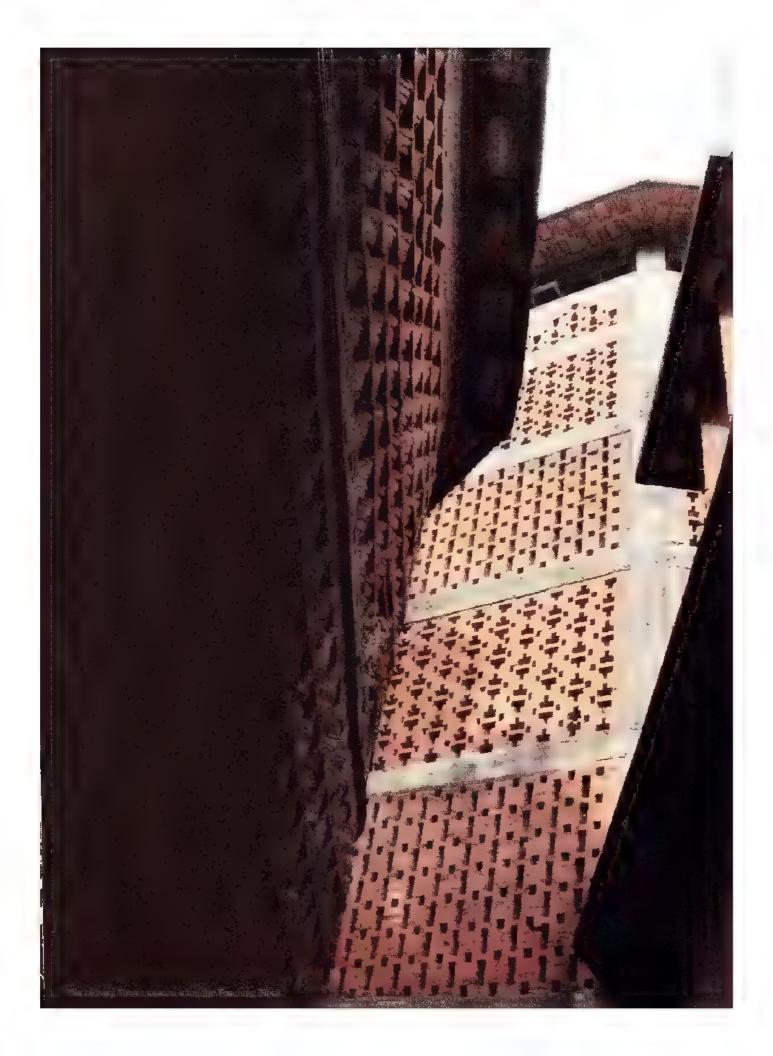




The Main Block was the first building to be erected on the campus, with its core perfectly located at the highest as well as the focal point of the site. The Entrance Foyer has to its left the Teaching Block and to its right the Directors Office overlooking the water body. A flight of steps from the fover leads to the hbrary block,

Entrance Fover 2 Reception 3. Publication Room 4. Despatch Room 5. Computer Room 6 Staff Room 7 Director's Room 8. Director's Office 9 Water Body 10. Library Tower II. Library Annexe 12, Library Office 14 Courtyand .4. Balcony Lo Semmar Hol 6 Gathering Space 17 Store 19. To lets







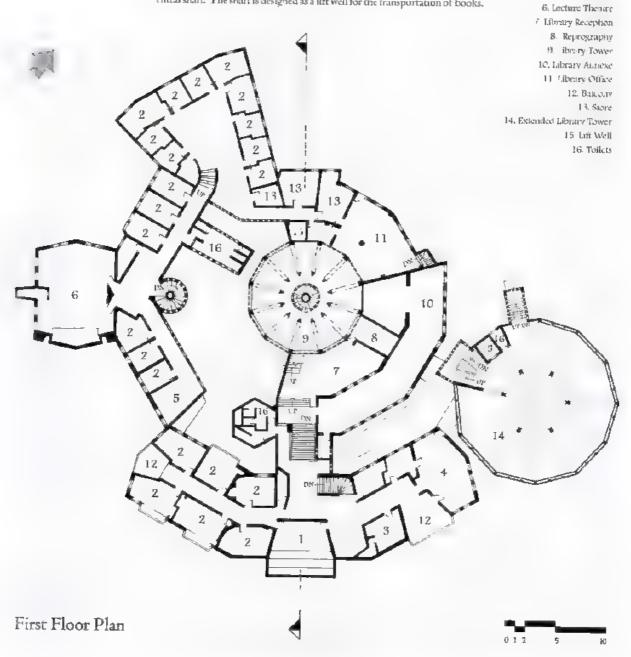
1. Lecture Had

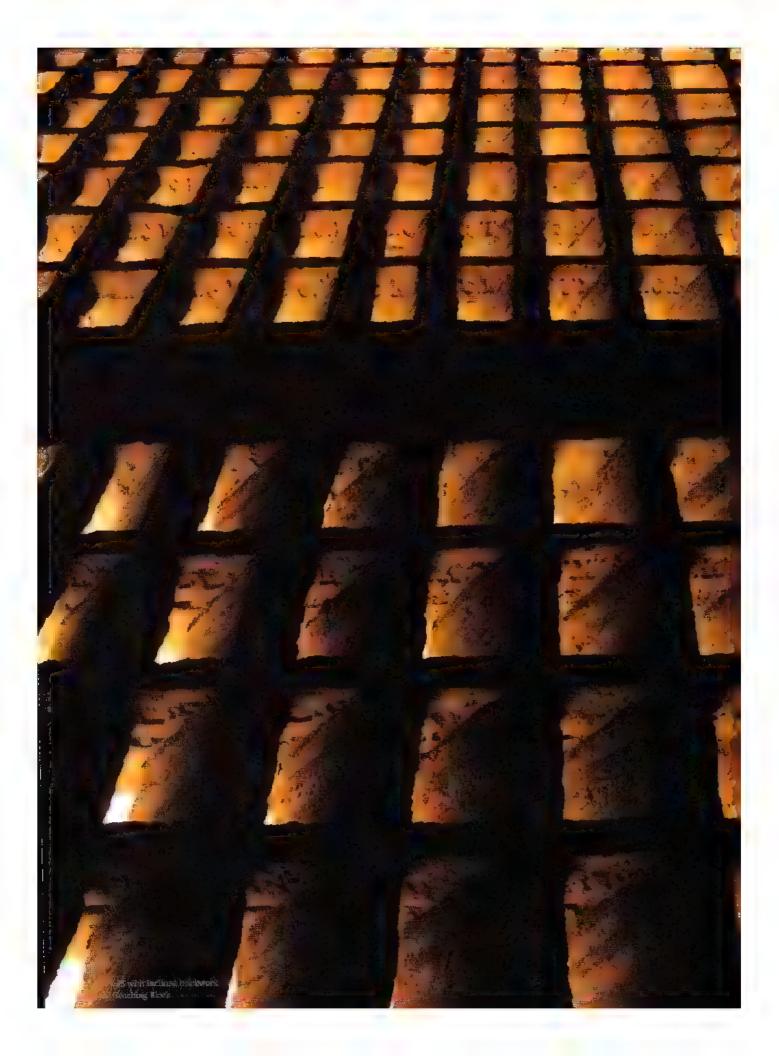
2. Fall fifty Room 3. IGNOU Centre

4 M.Phil Classroom

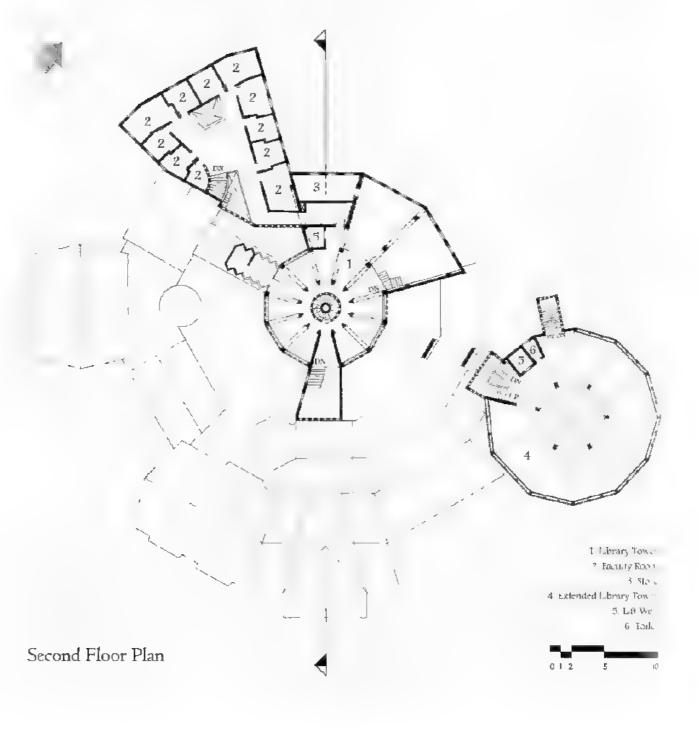
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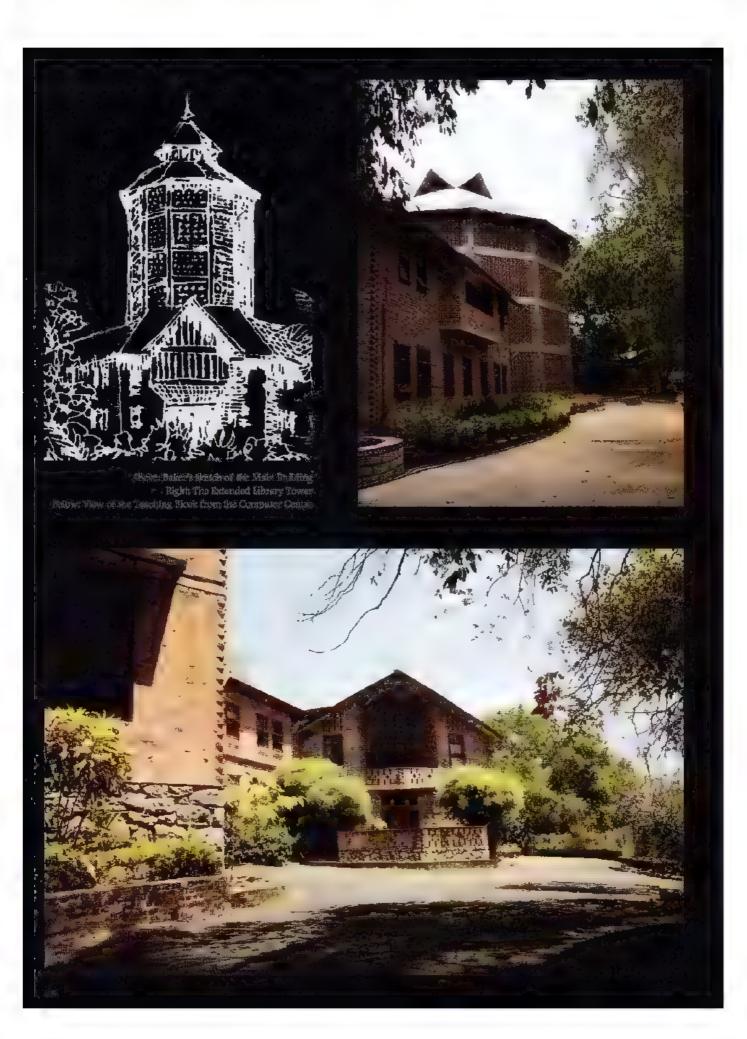
The Library Tower is a twelve sided polygon extending to seven storeys. Its most remarkable feature is the load distribution system in the structure. The book racks rest on inverted beams transferring the load of thousands of books directly onto the frame. The access to the floors is through a spira, staircase that winds around a tentral shaft. The shaft is designed as a lift well for the transportation of books.





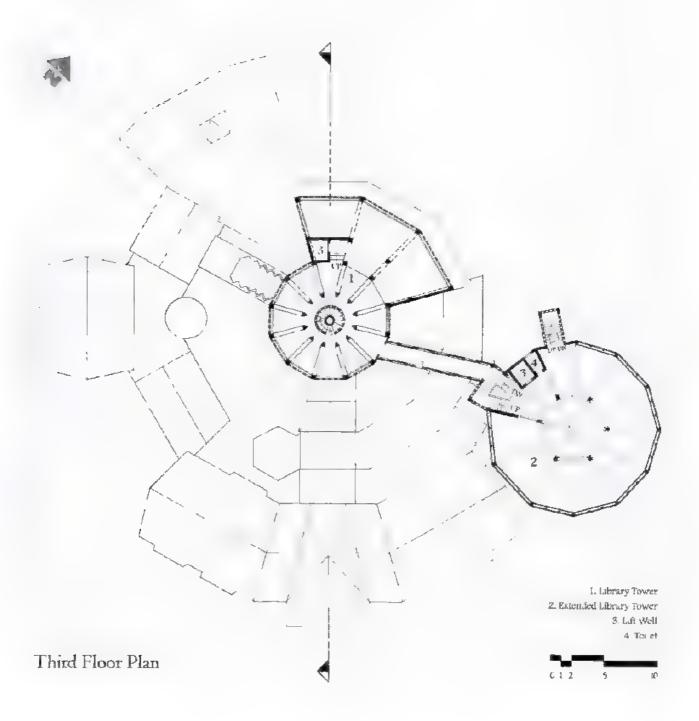
The most striking visual element of CDS buildings is its original jali patterns that create a play of light in the internal spaces. The various cost effective techniques used in the construction add to the comfort inside these buildings, especially making the interiors cooler than the exterior.

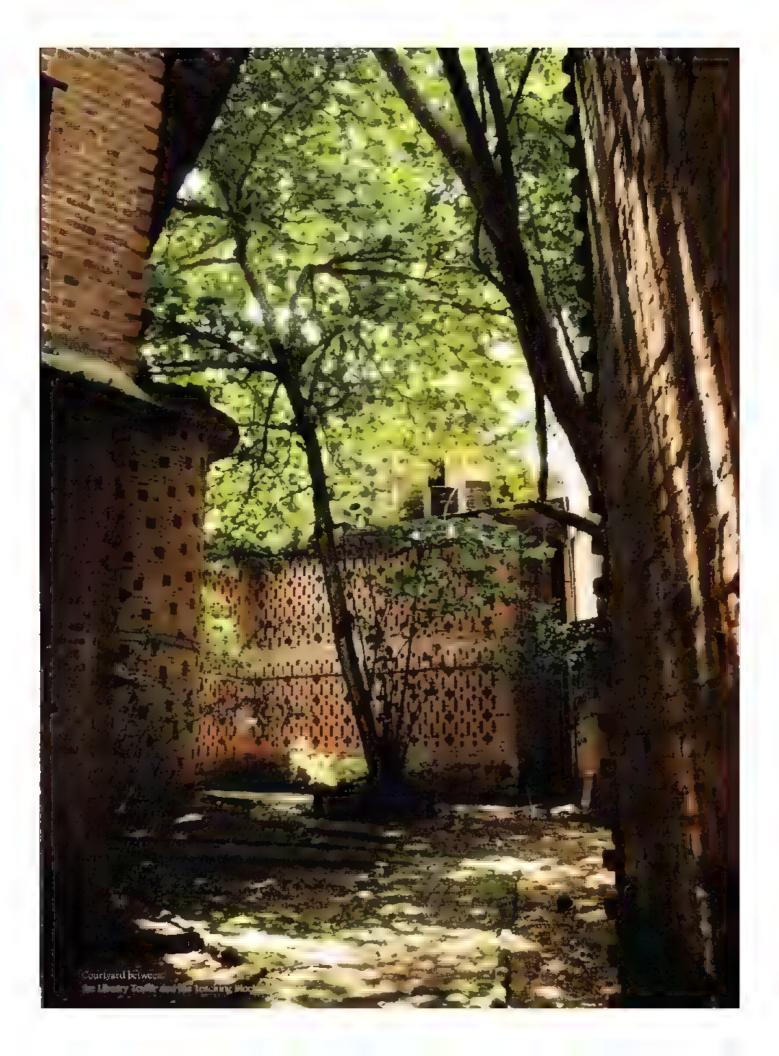






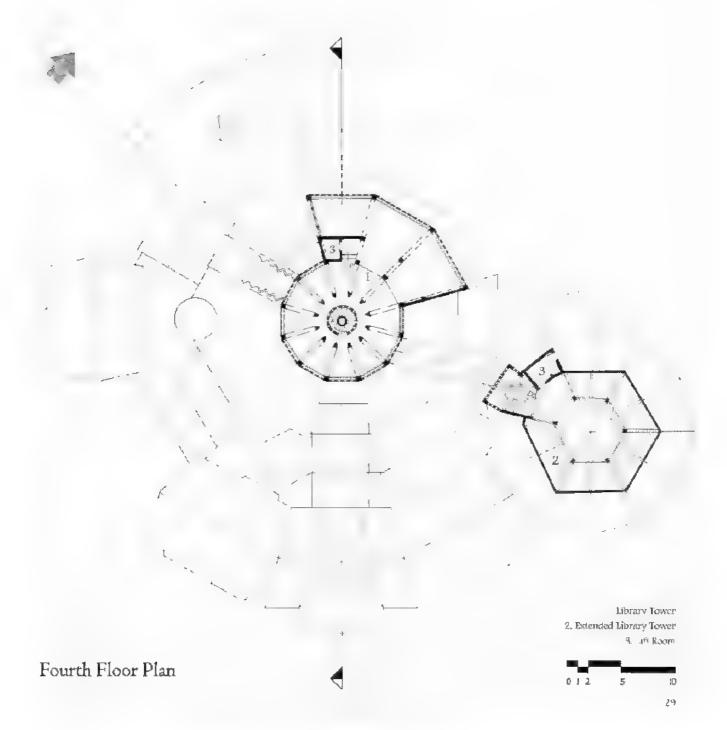
A second Library tower was added on the eastern side of the Main Block in 2007. This Extended Library Tower has four storeys and a loft floor. The two towers are connected by a foot bridge on the third floor.

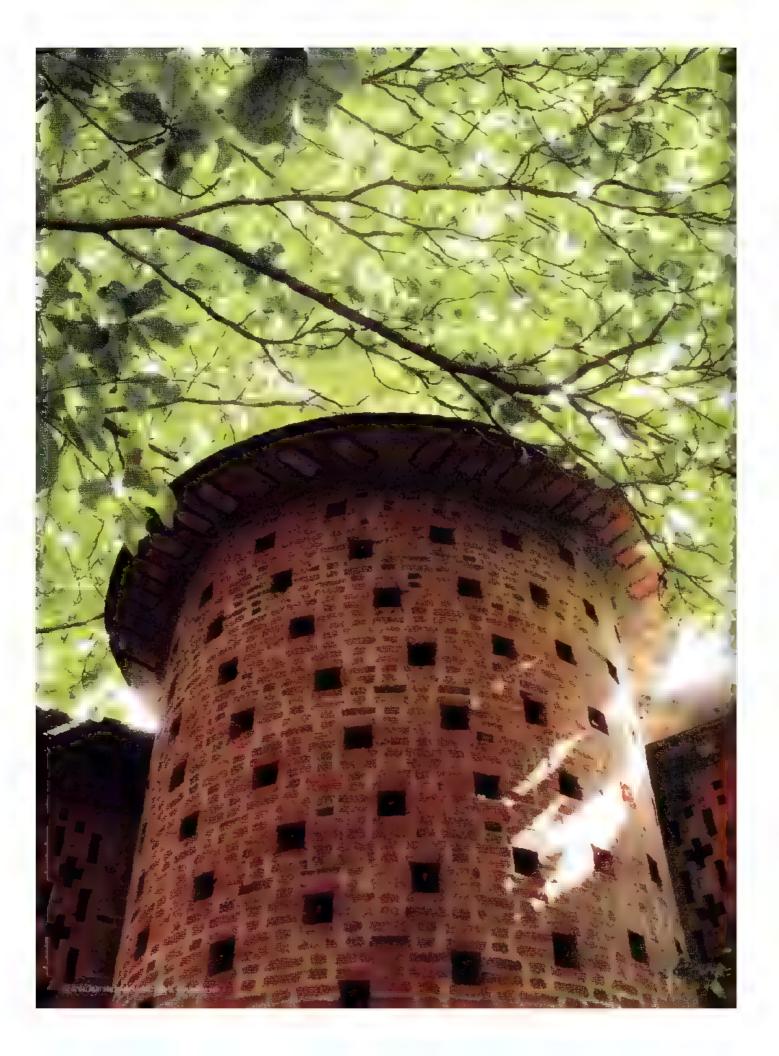




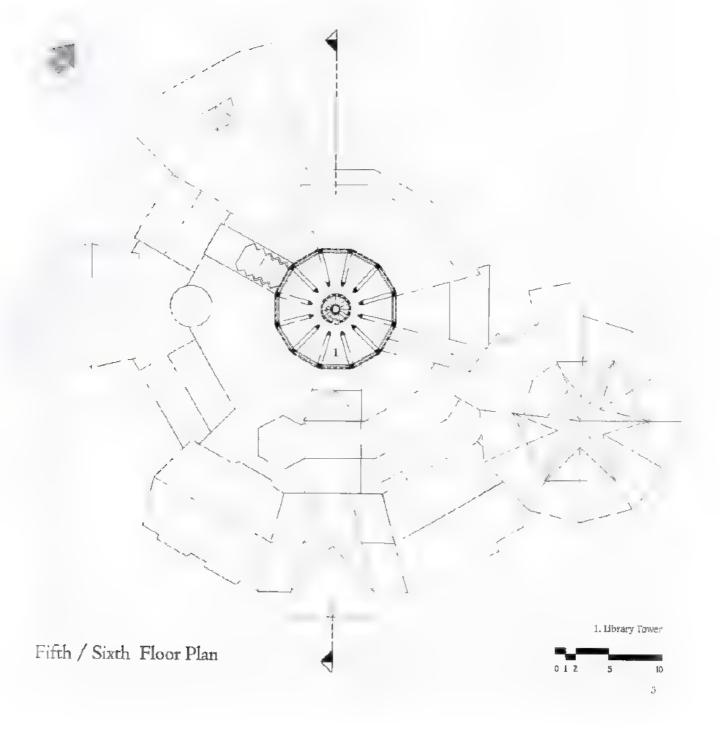


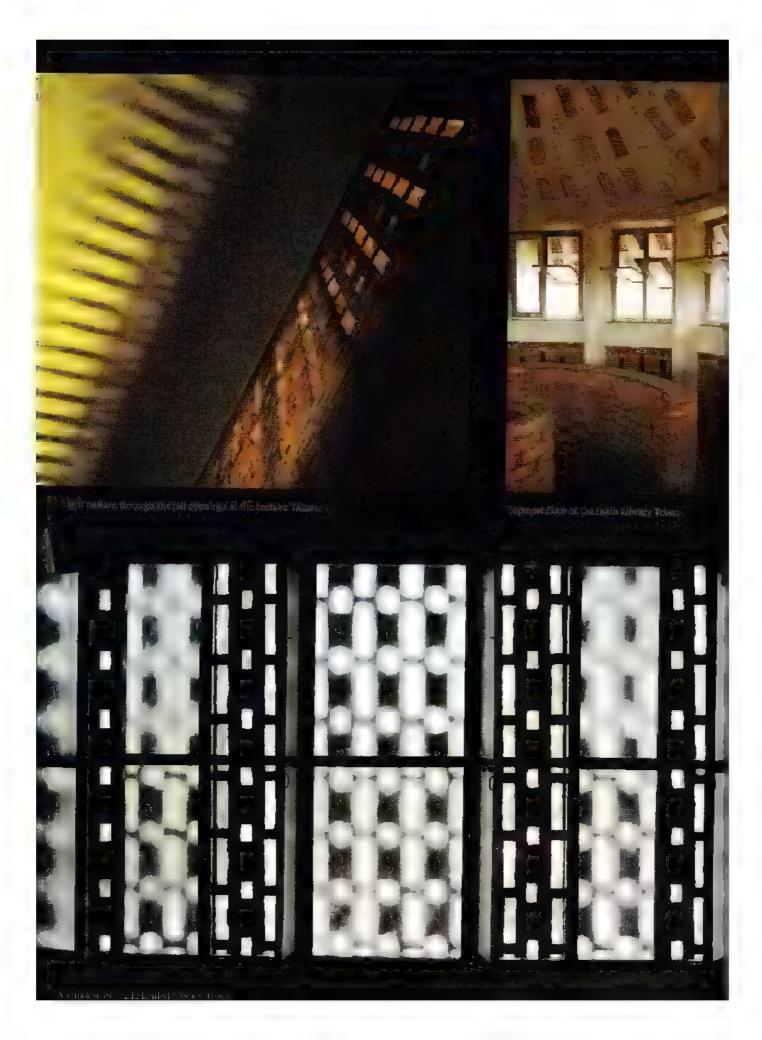
The courtyards formed between the different blocks provide ample light and ventilation within the buildings. The rooms and corridors have windows or jal. openings facing these beautiful and shaded courtyards.





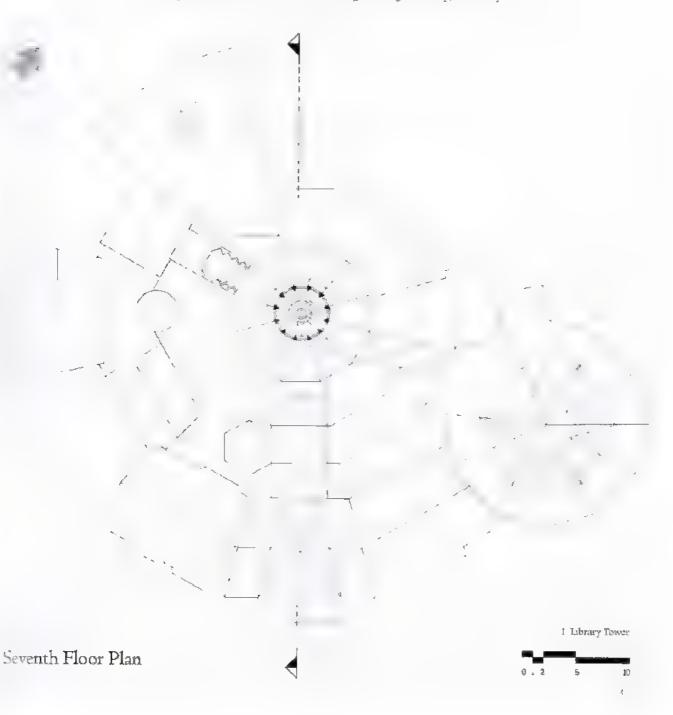
The reinforced concrete slabs use exposed Manga, ore tiles as fillers to reduce the amount of concrete. They also provide thermal insulation keeping the interior spaces cooler.

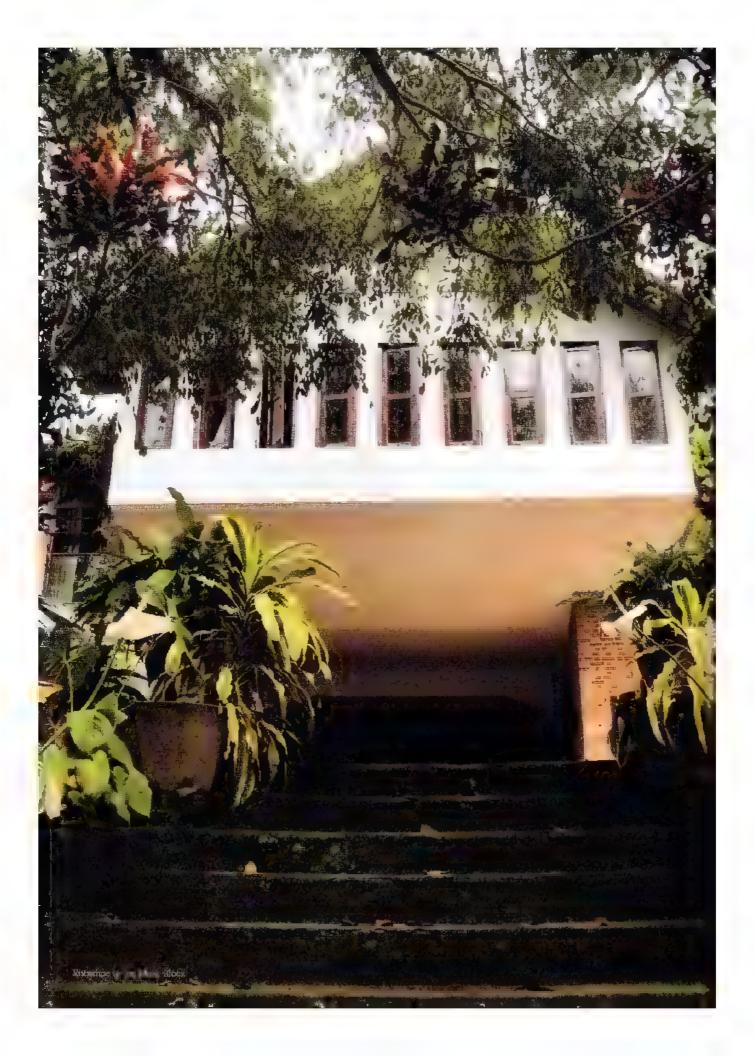




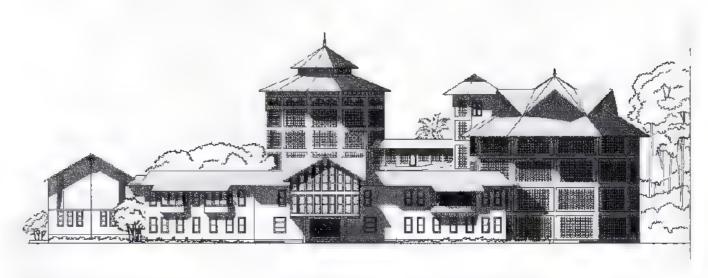
The two Library Towers are l t by $\mu l h$ openings in the outer brick wall with a row of windows in the inner wall

The topmost (seventh, floor of the main Library Tower being the highest point on the campus, has windows all around, overlooking the vist green canopy of the city.





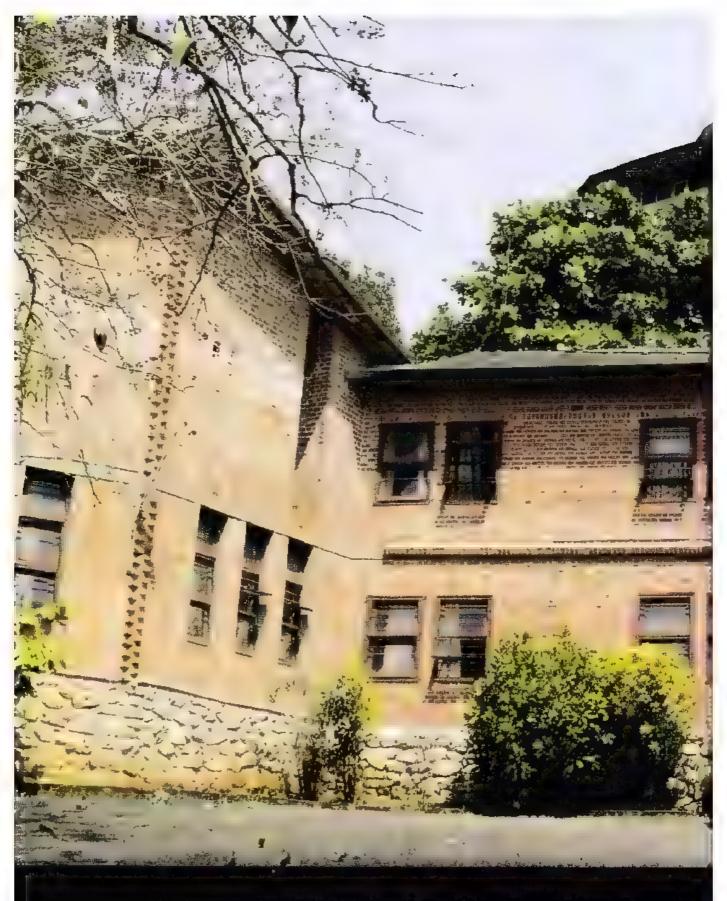




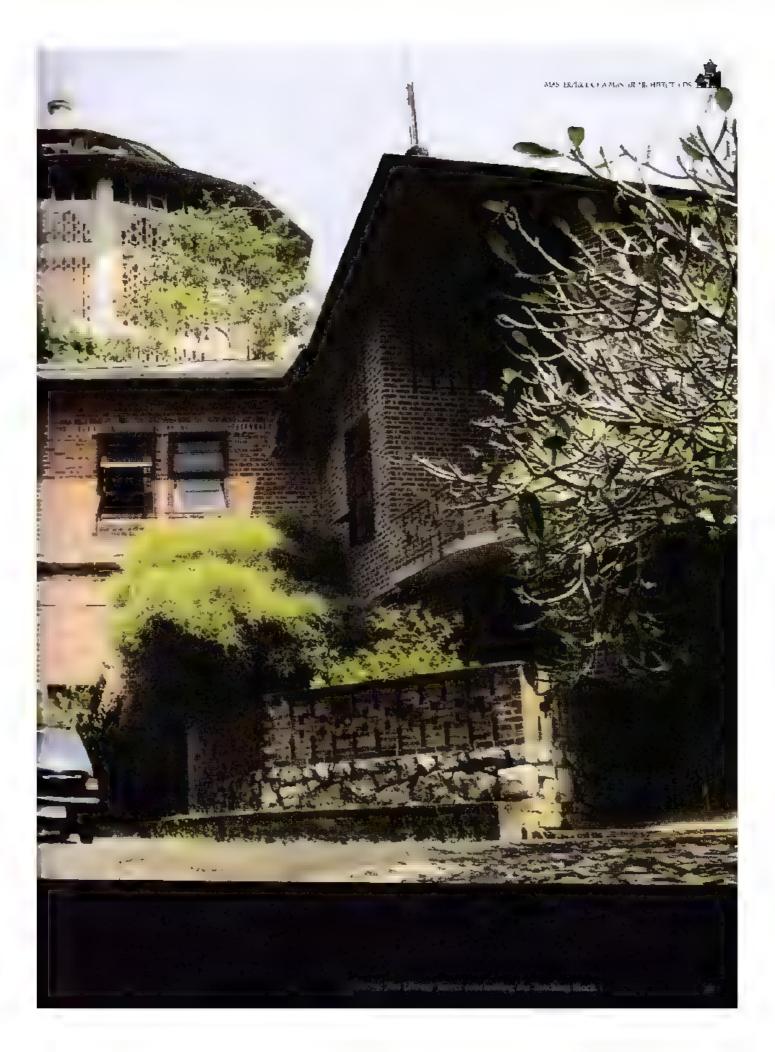
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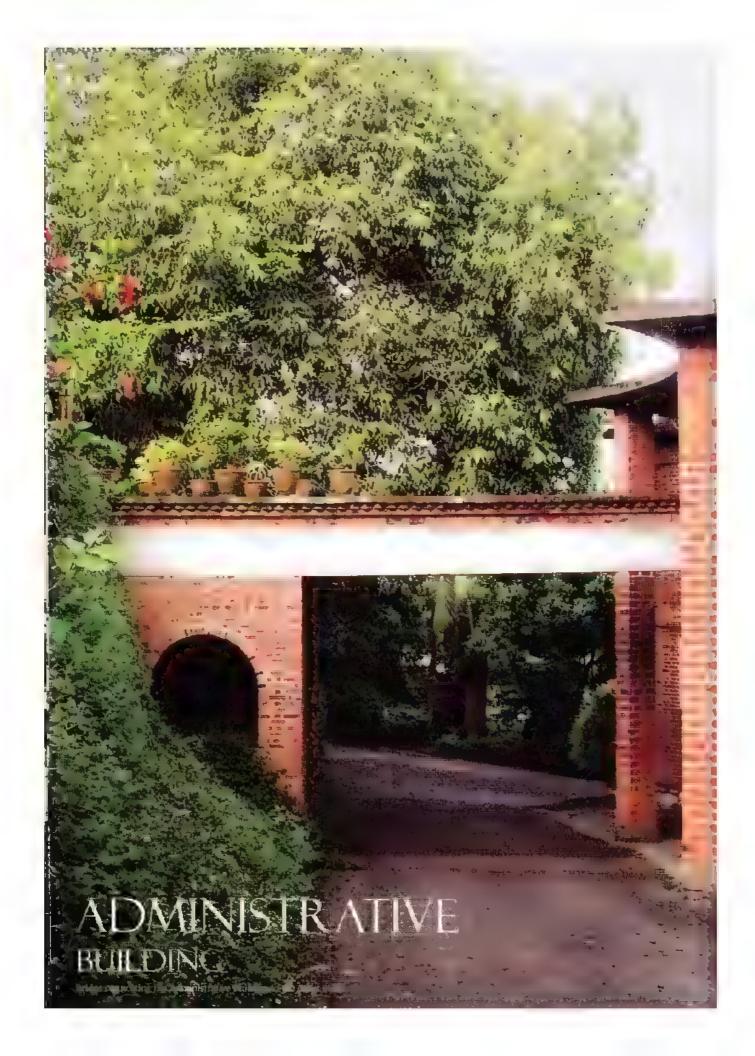


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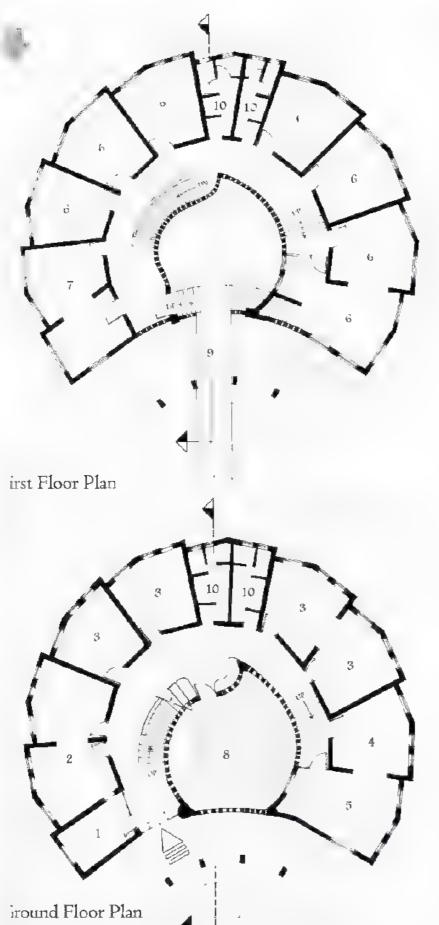


The visual structural and functional medical element distributed blain blood intellected in other buildings and landscape almost as the structure. For Main Block with its central towns and the imposing creation described one the symbol of CDS and a landmark of the area.



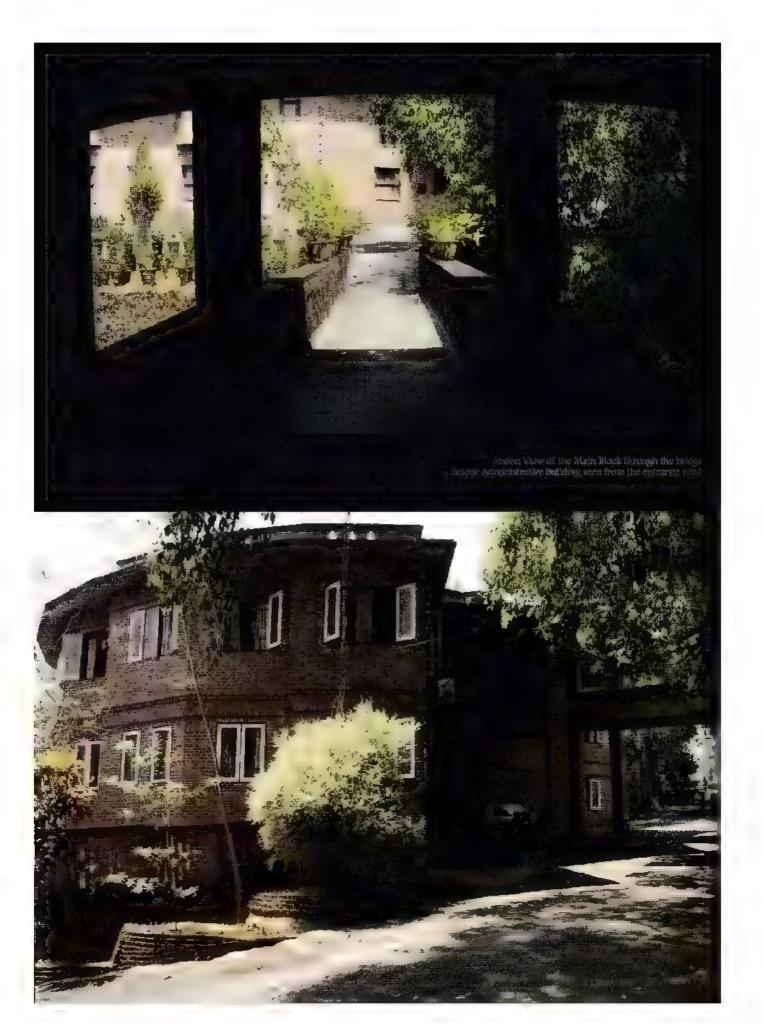
















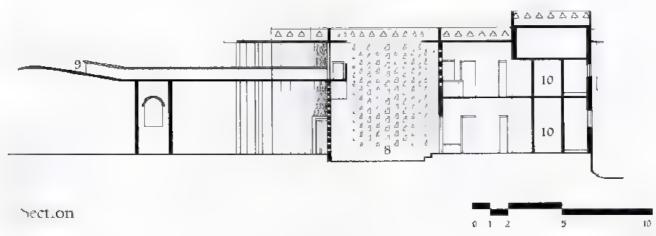
Towards the south of main block is located the administrative building. Its a double storeyed structure with a 4m high bridge connecting its first floor to the entrance of the main block.

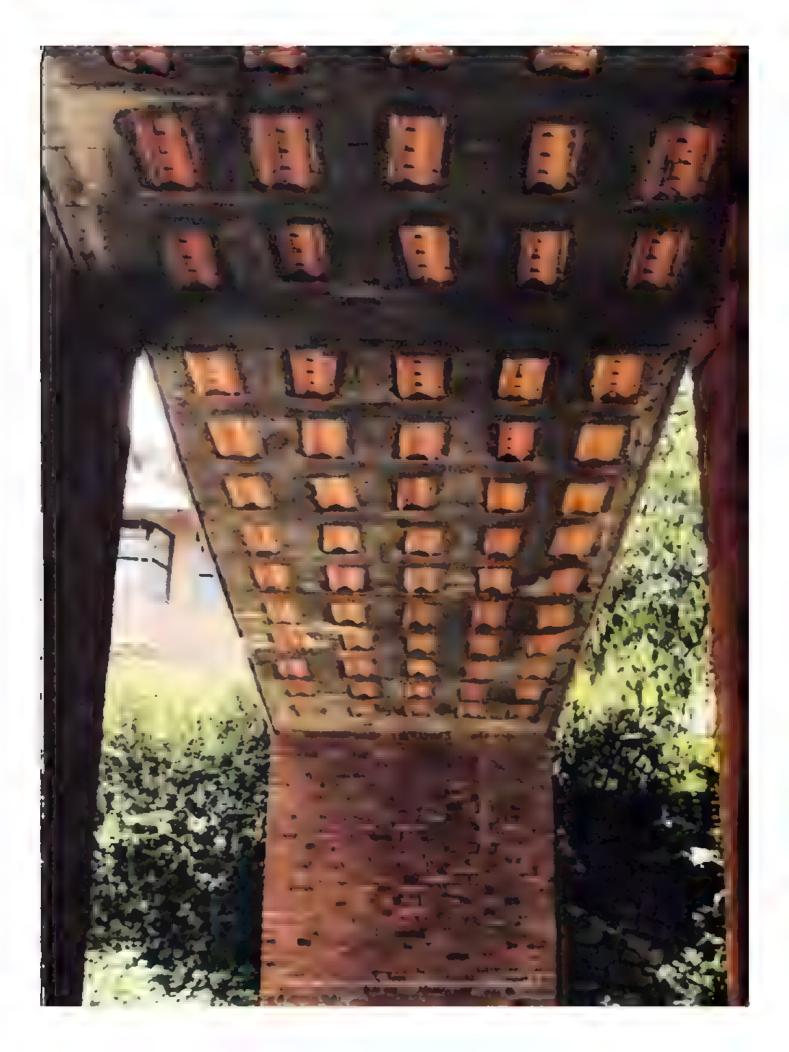
The staggered wall construction not only avoids the use of concrete columns to support its span, but also adds to perfectly usable interiors. The corridors on both floors are I ghted by a single winding all wall forming a mango shaped courtyard at the centre.

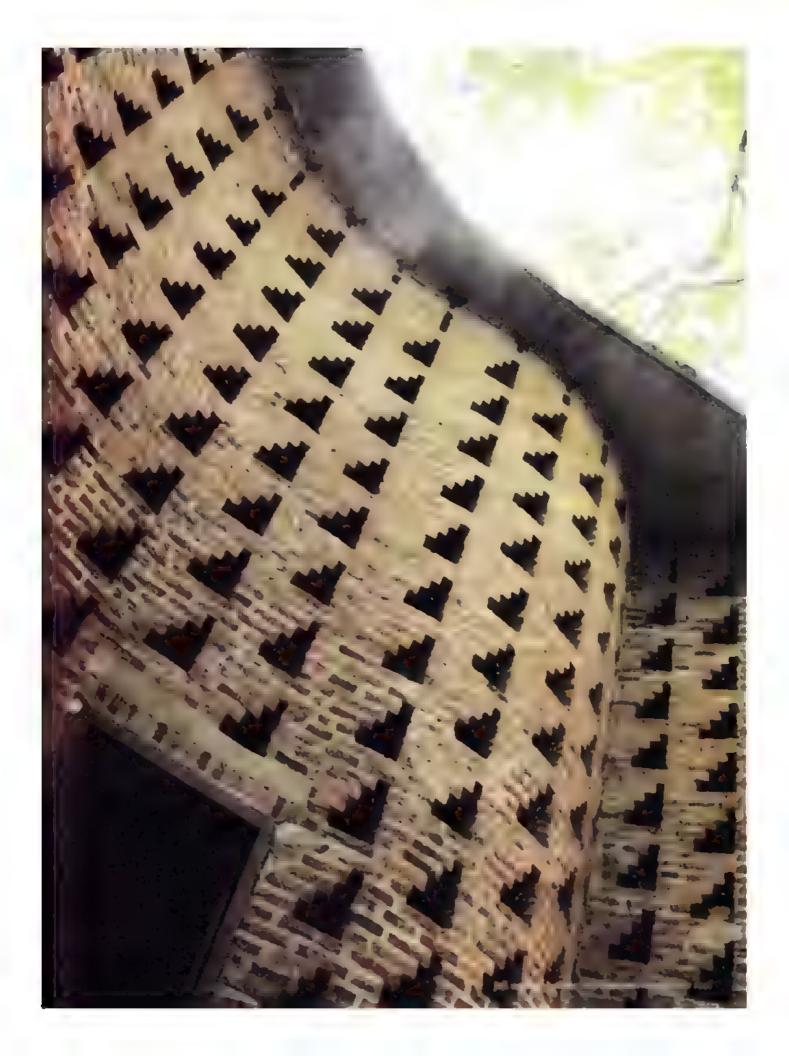


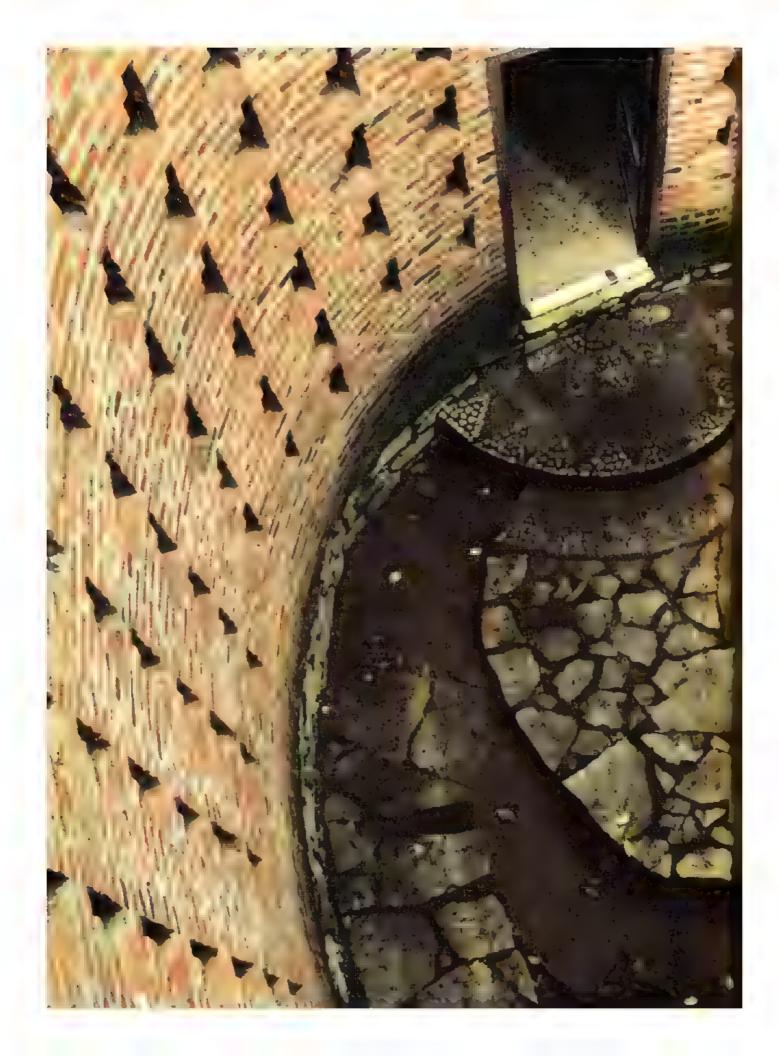
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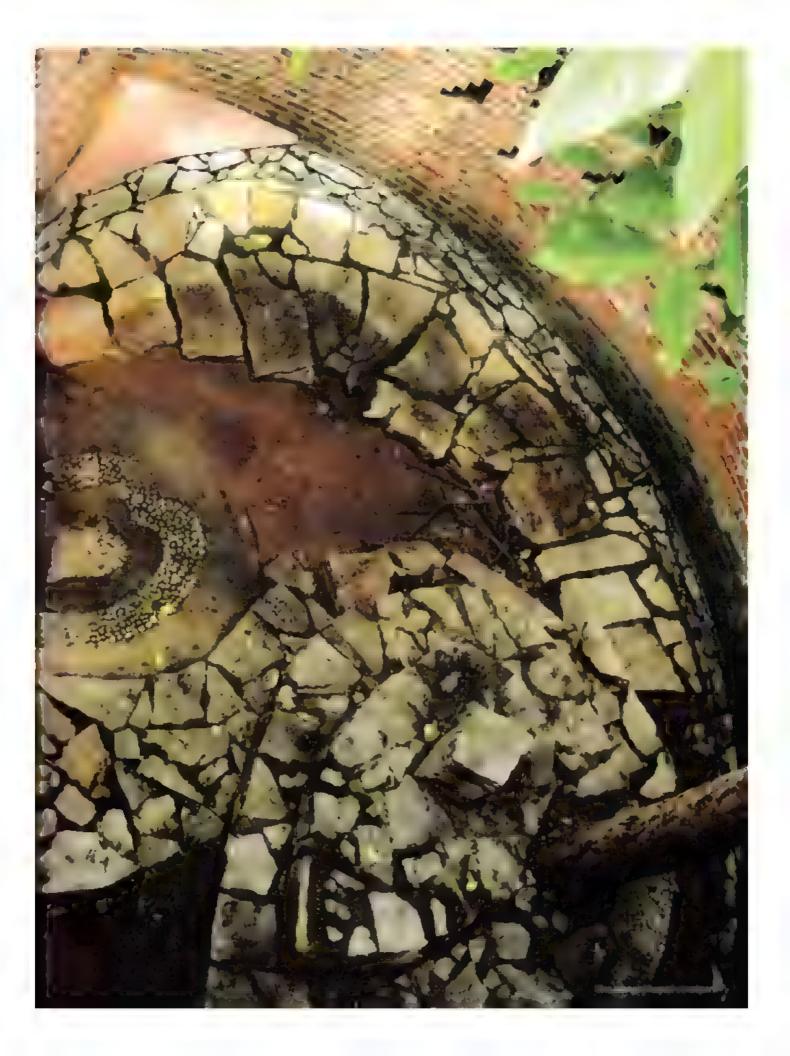
Fridge towards the Library
 Courtyand
 Toile s

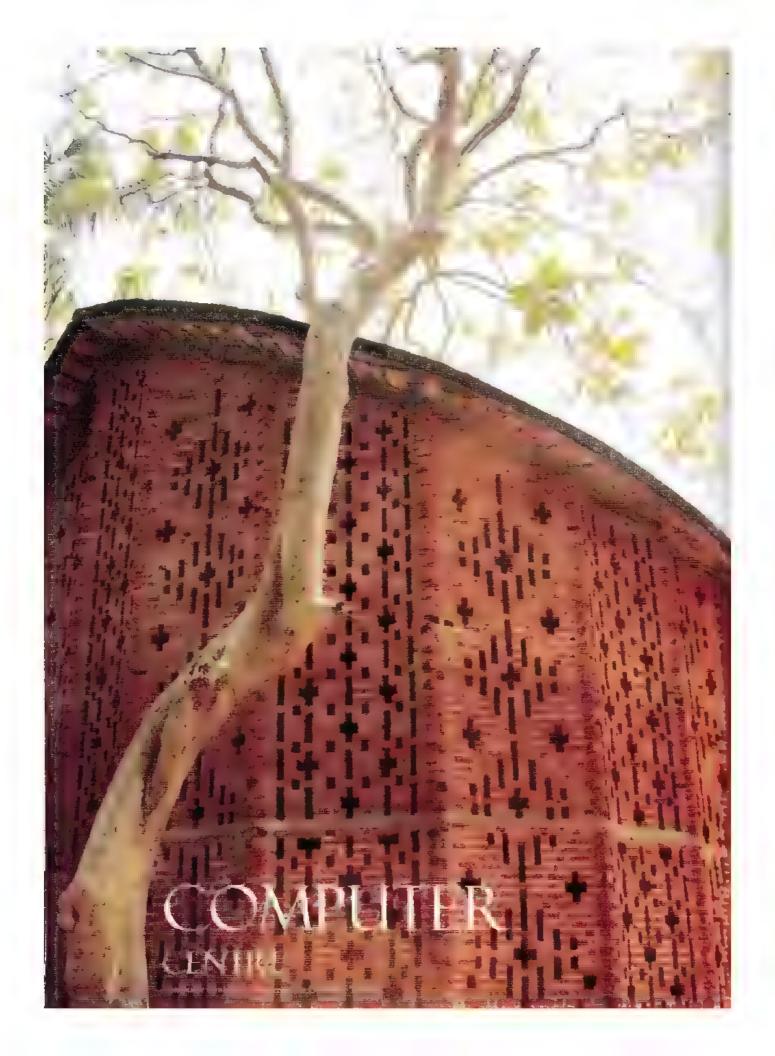






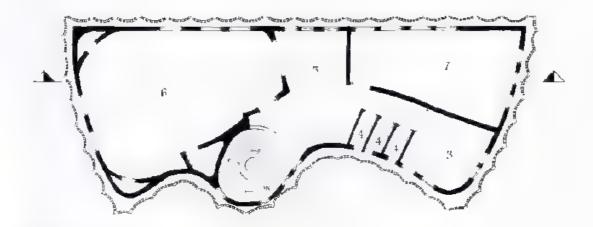




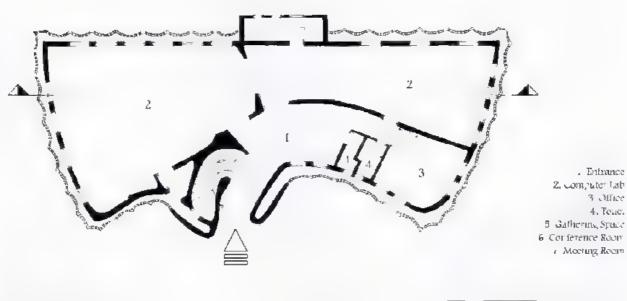








First floor plan



Ground floor plan



The Computer Centre on the south west of the Main Block is an extremely performed hadding as seen from outside.

The outer wall with intricate jale work is helf brick thick that winds around in repeating curves. It prevents direct similght from entering into the building.

The secondary wall winch is load bearing is about half a meter inner to the outer one and has larger openings and windows for respective spaces.

The curvature of walls and the folded plane roof tender additional subility to the structure.

This unique is able wall construction helps in the natural circulation of breeze around the building keeping the interior cool and thus worlding the use of antificial air-acordinating.



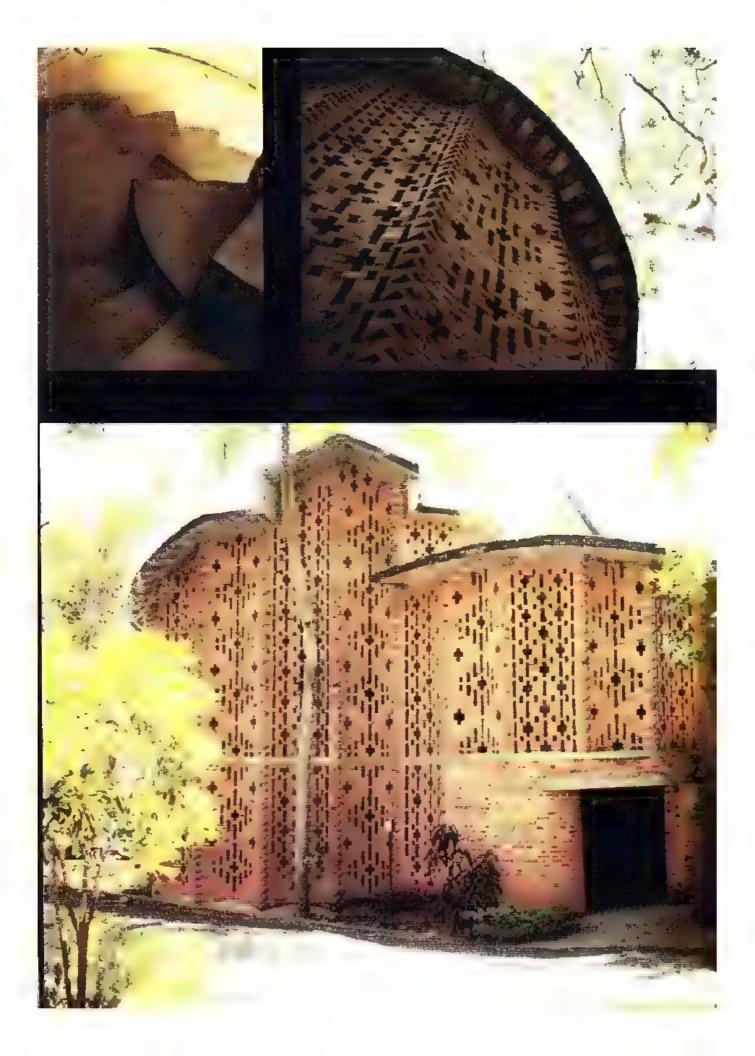
Above The Cargo and the same well from the confidence of the common section of the Cargotte States.





Elevation







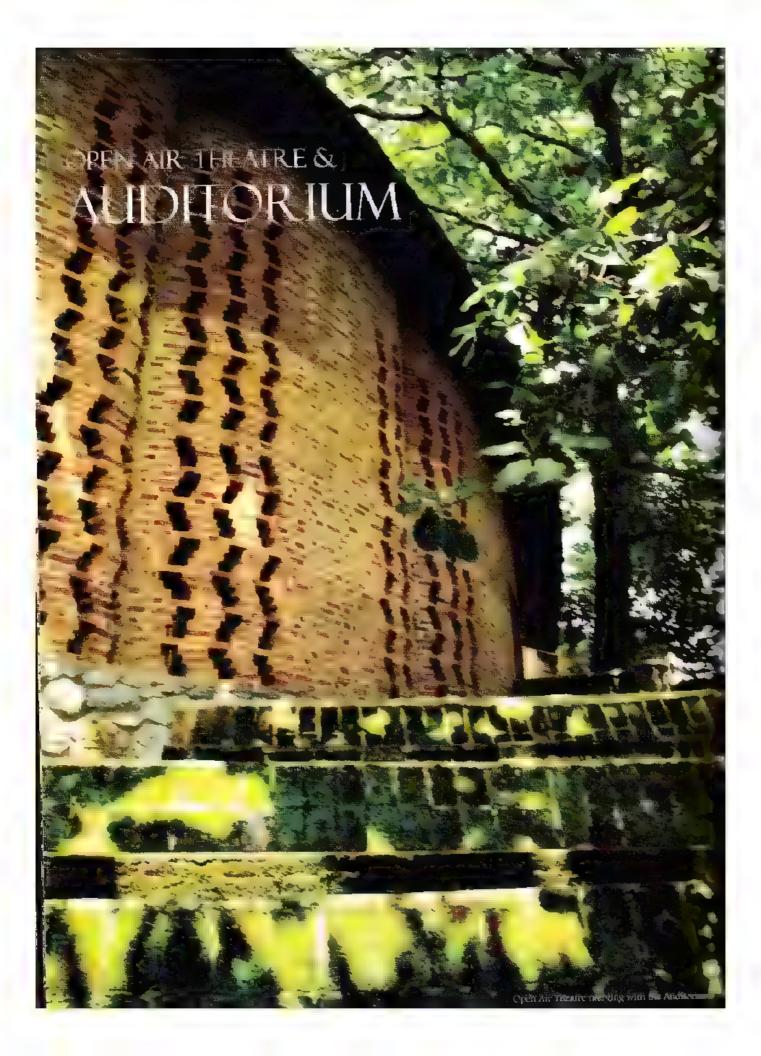
In certain buildings, repecially the Computer Centre and the administrative building, it is clearly visible how Baker imagined the jeli-patterns in a building as a whole.

He designed these juli walls which often suct from one floor and continue to upper floors unifying the building with a common visual

teric Conhering of son Relow: Computor Configurations from the painting for what the Auditorium and this Main Block

above Left, Spiral shall have winding drawn in the gardent fluxe. Above right, Jail wall profile curving around the trees.



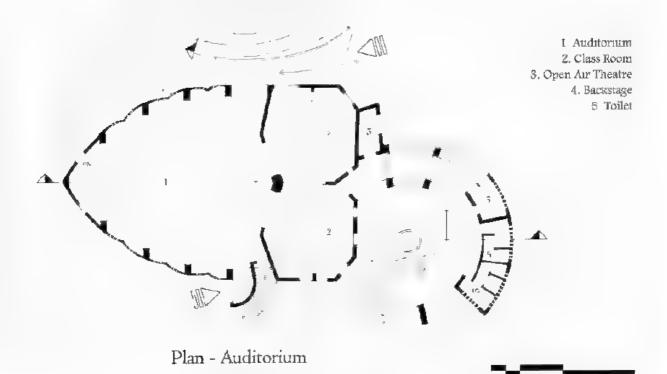


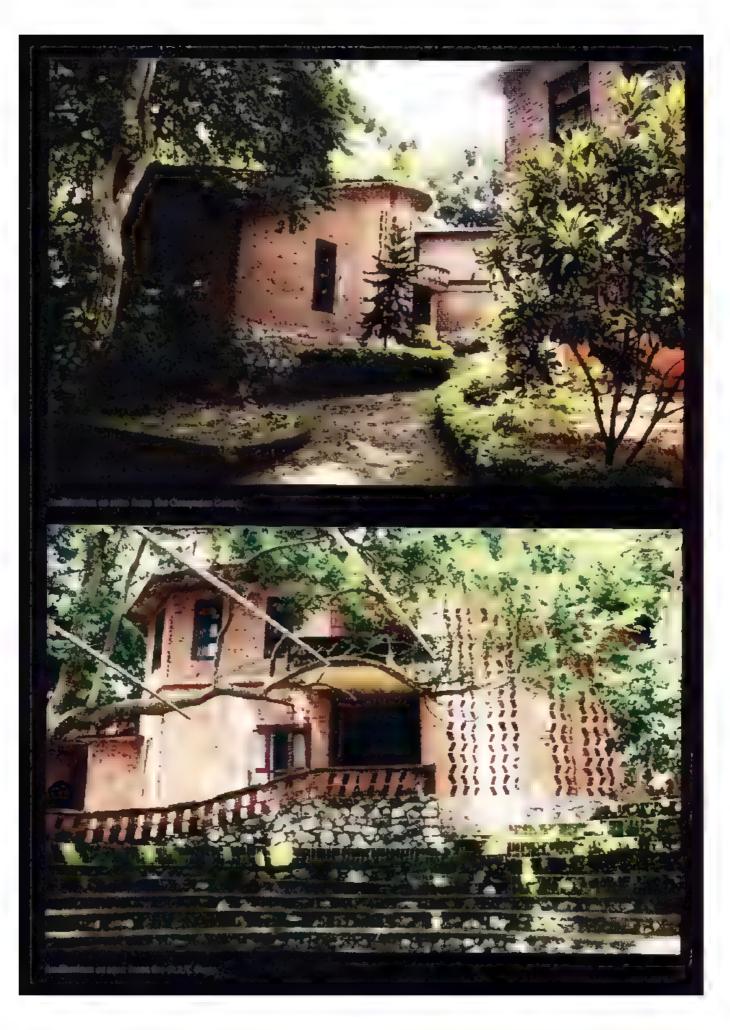
Opposite to the Computer Centre is the Auditorium having a seating capacity of about 300

Beside the Auditorium on its west is the Open Air Tleatre, O.A.T. that flows with the contours of the



Plan - Open Air Theatre

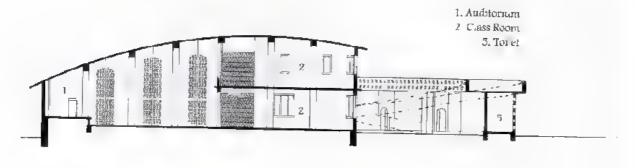




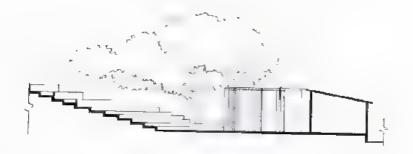




Elevation



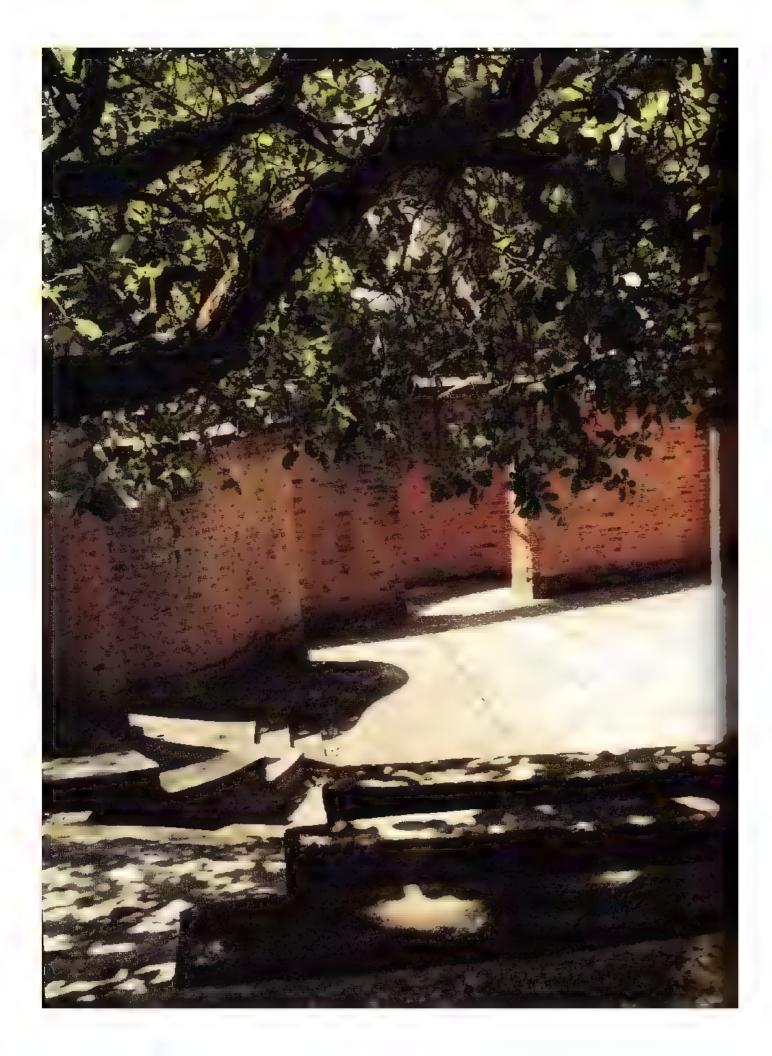
Section

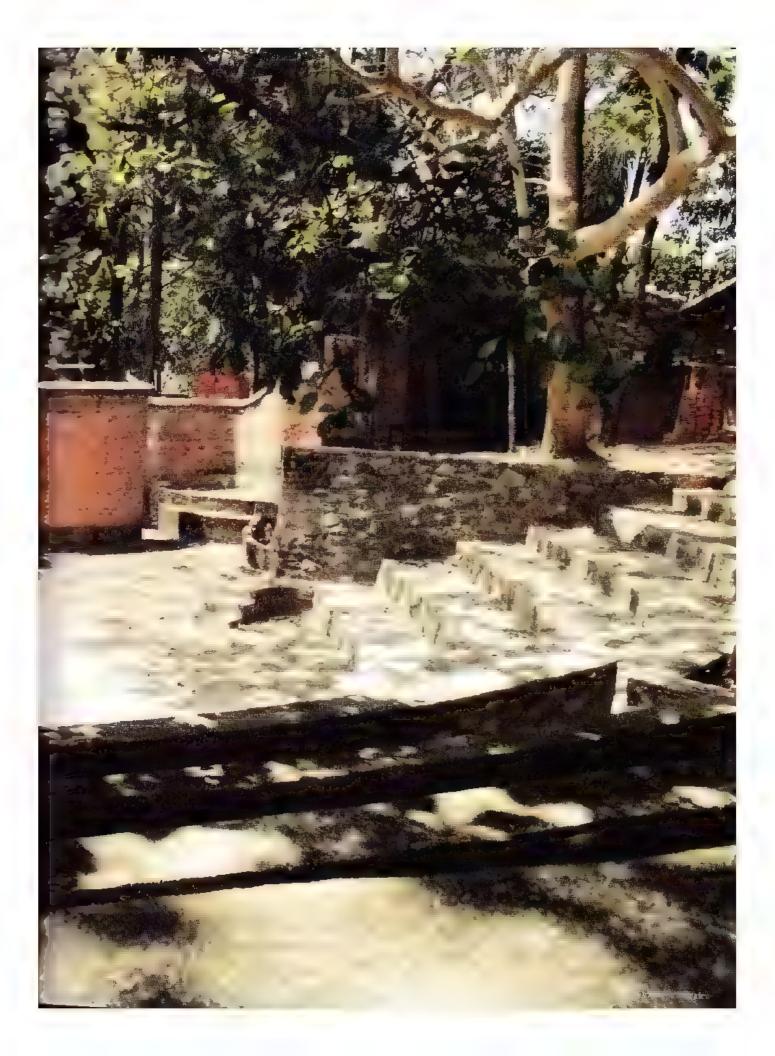


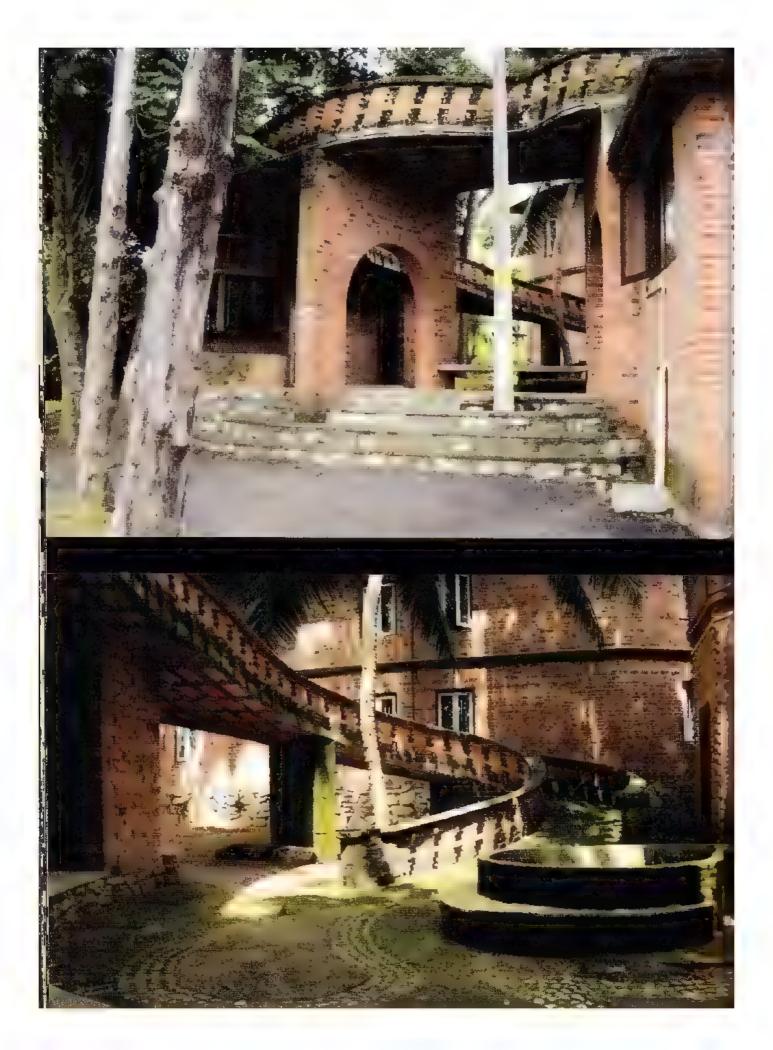
3 O.A.T 4 Backstage

O.A.T. Section









In the Auditection the large real span is supported by assimilaration of brick columns and arrived walls. Unlike the Computer Centre the half brick thick walls oneye with ist concat side facing invente. The beautiful juli practice of these walls give the Auditorian a unique visual charms.

The Open Air Theatre appears to be a past of the sloping site with mating space on the upper level. Its lower side has a series of conveil walls that give shape to the backstage with various entrances and exits for performers.

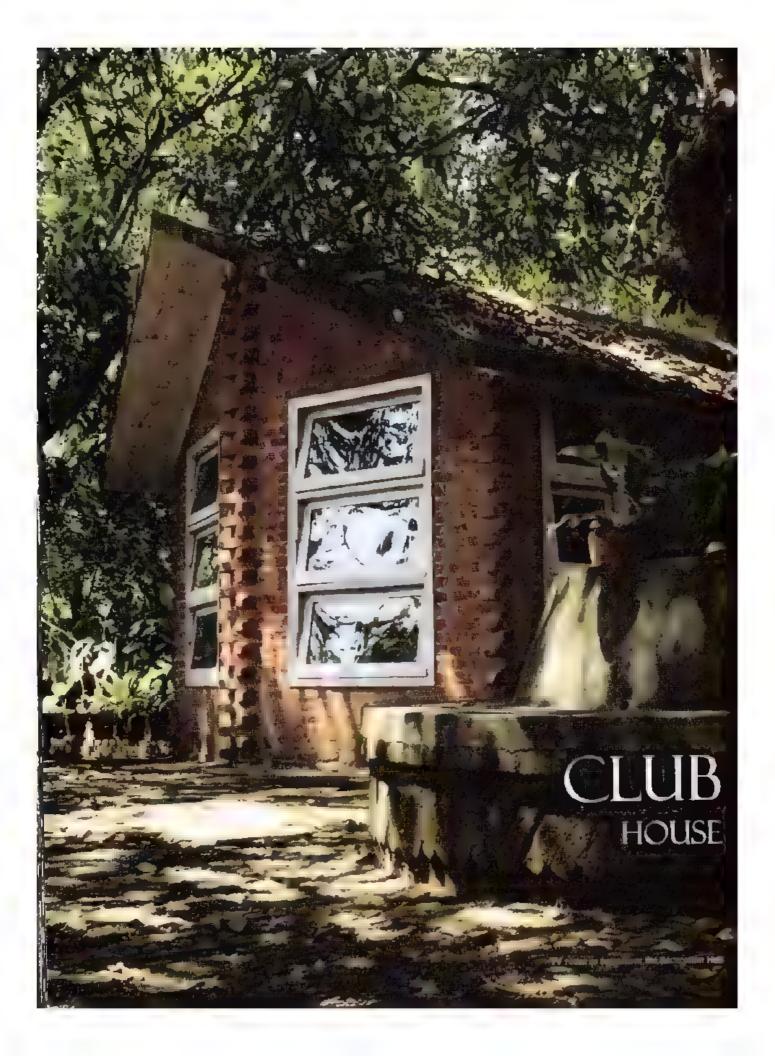
Though the Open Air Theatre and the Auditotium were constructed at different times, they marge into one another complimenting each other visually and functionally.

Rights Entremed of the Anditoclass Molecus Curved walls constitude formings the O.M.T. Backenia

Above Restrict space behind the Audinous at Select Energy of which around a free



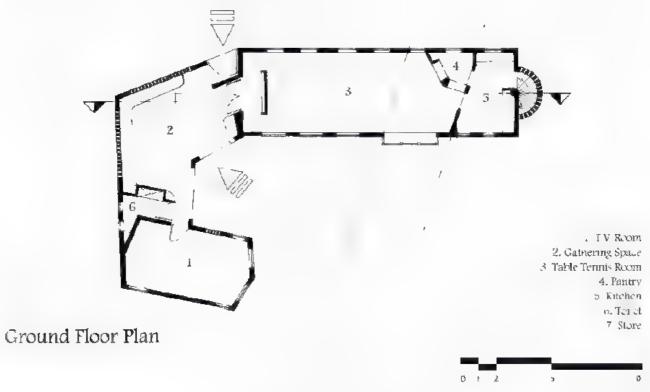








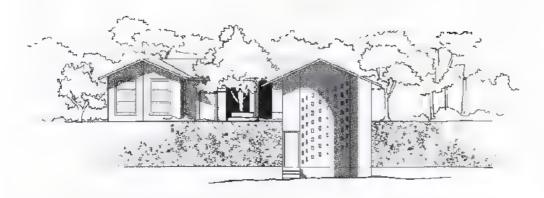
Basement Floor Plan



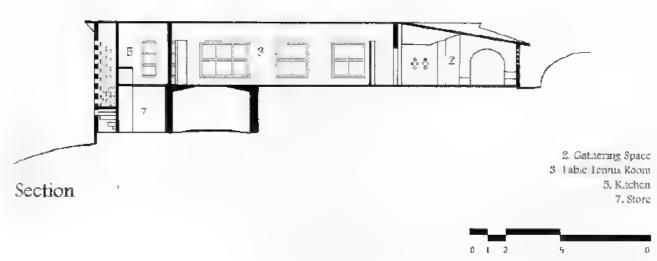


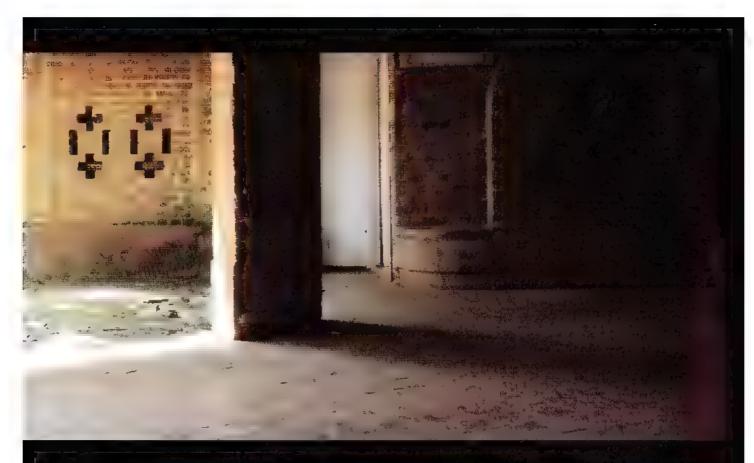






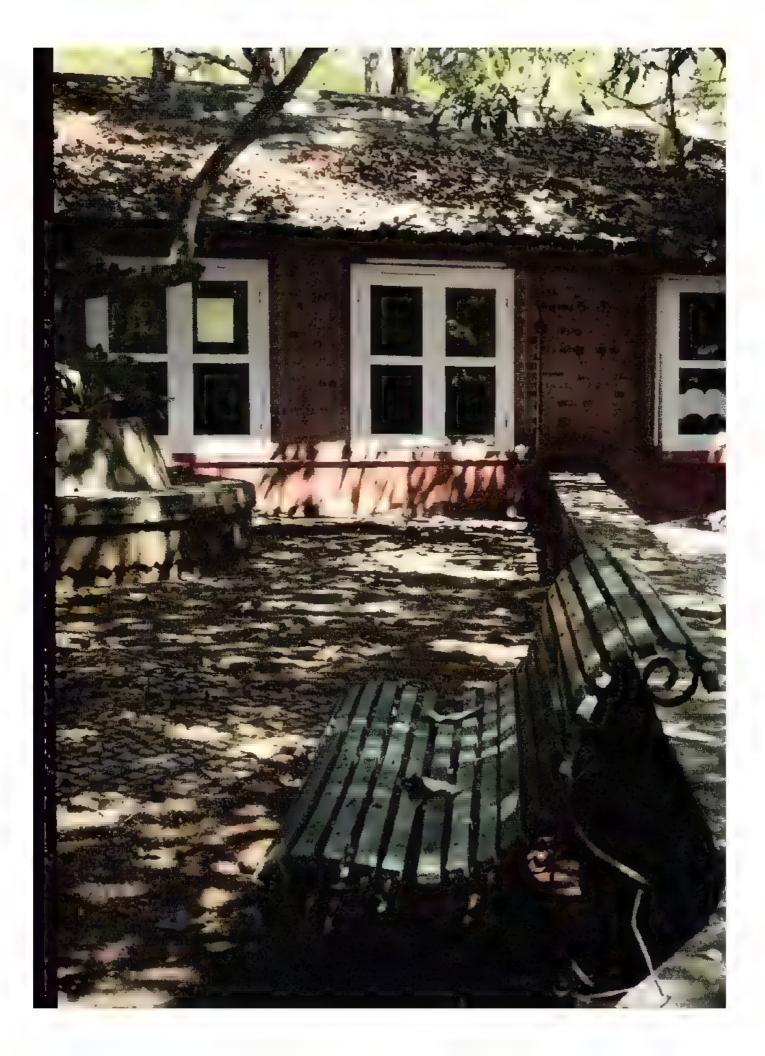
Elevation

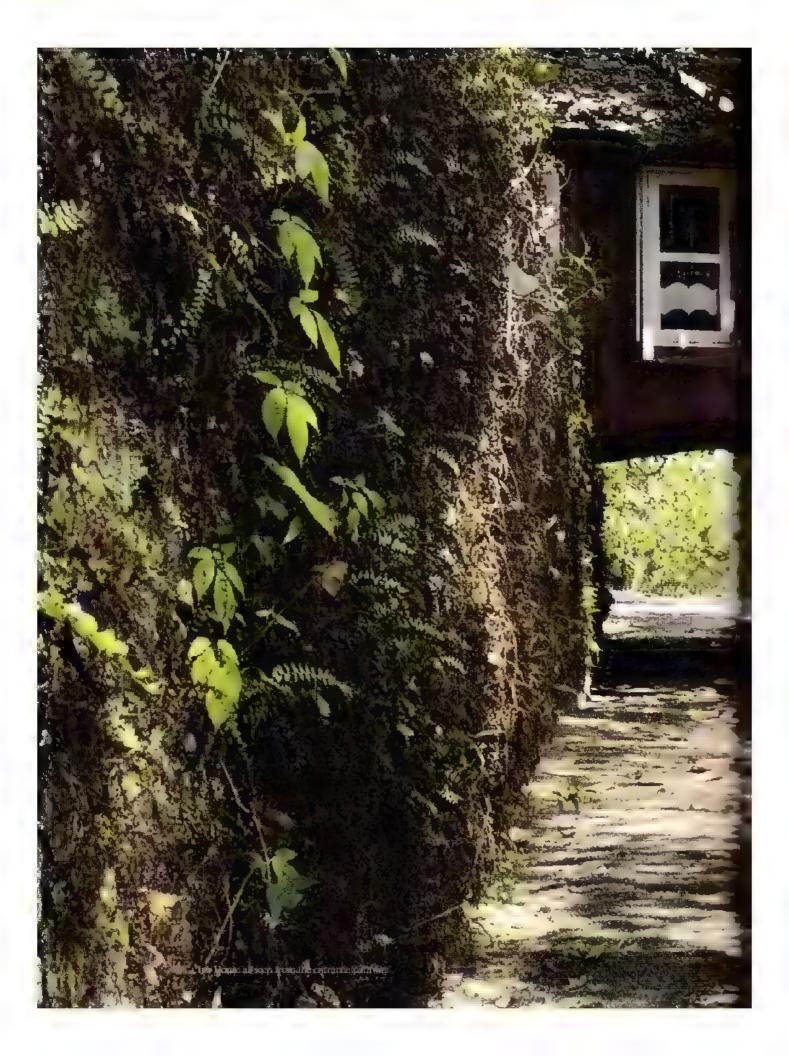


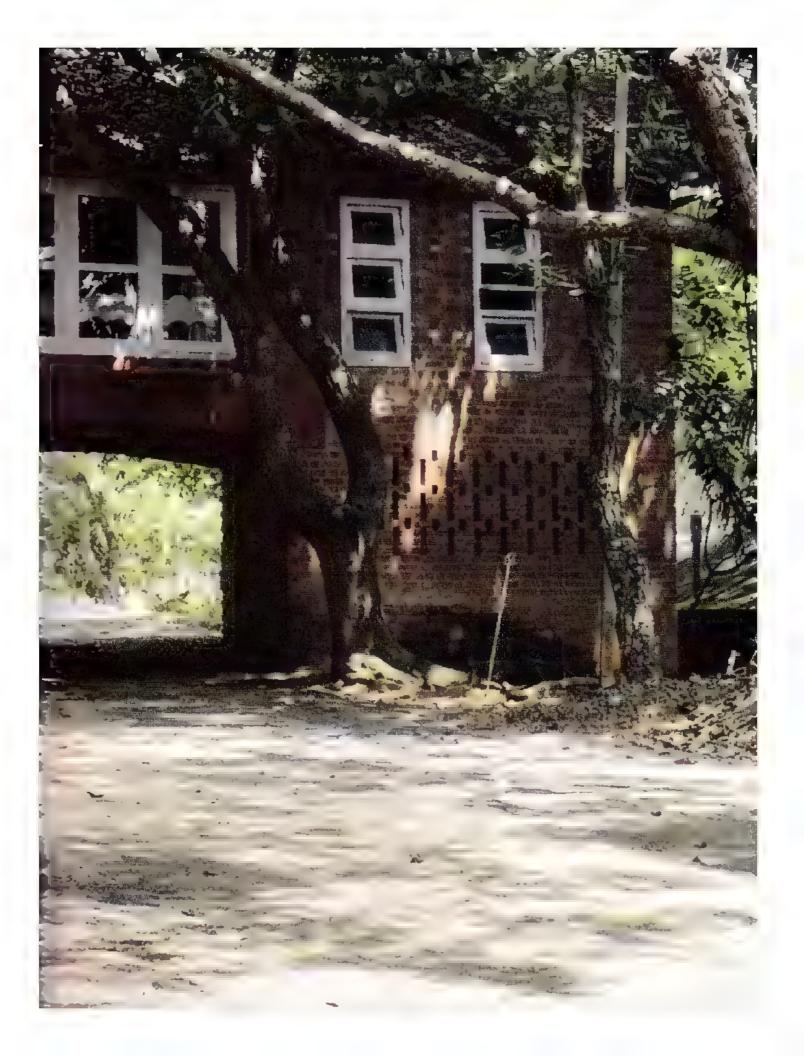


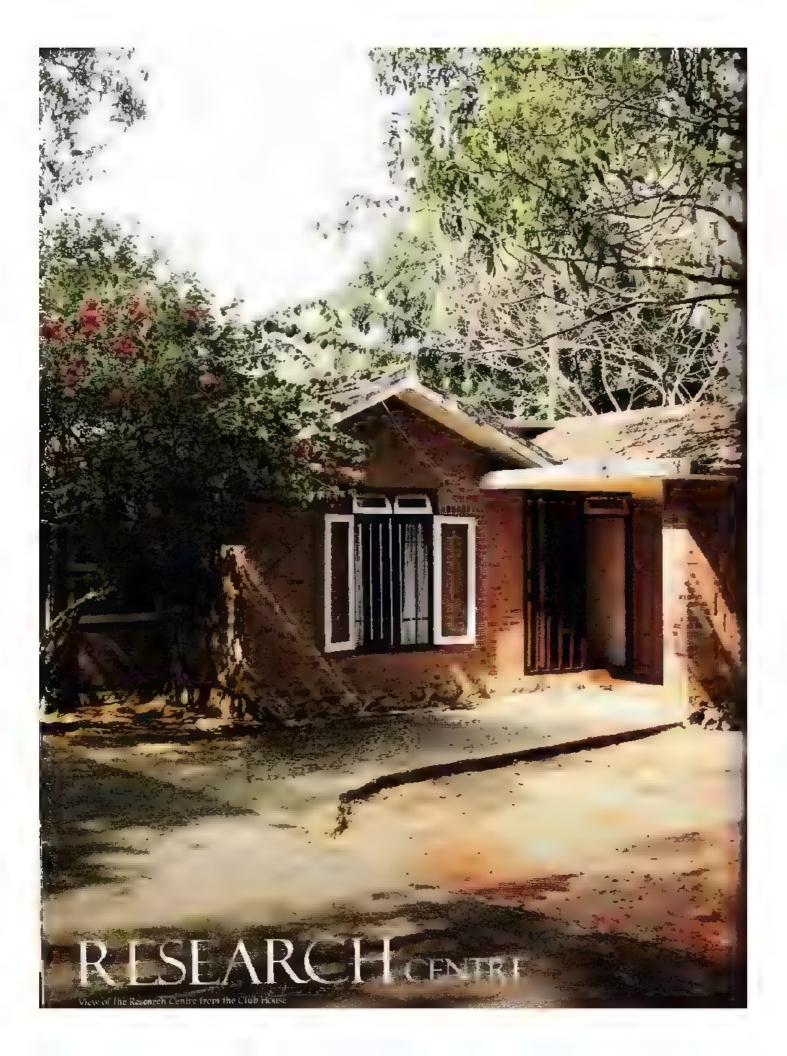
drive & Boton: Views of the surbering space Opposite: Releasing space healds for Club House

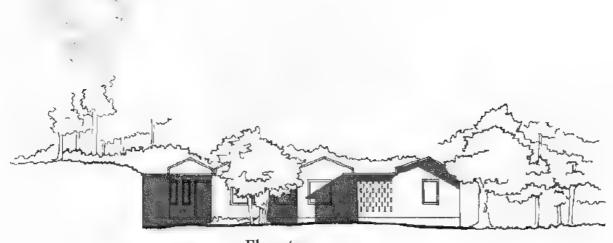




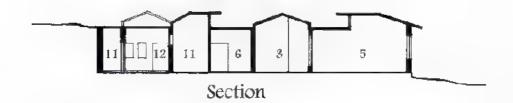








Elevation



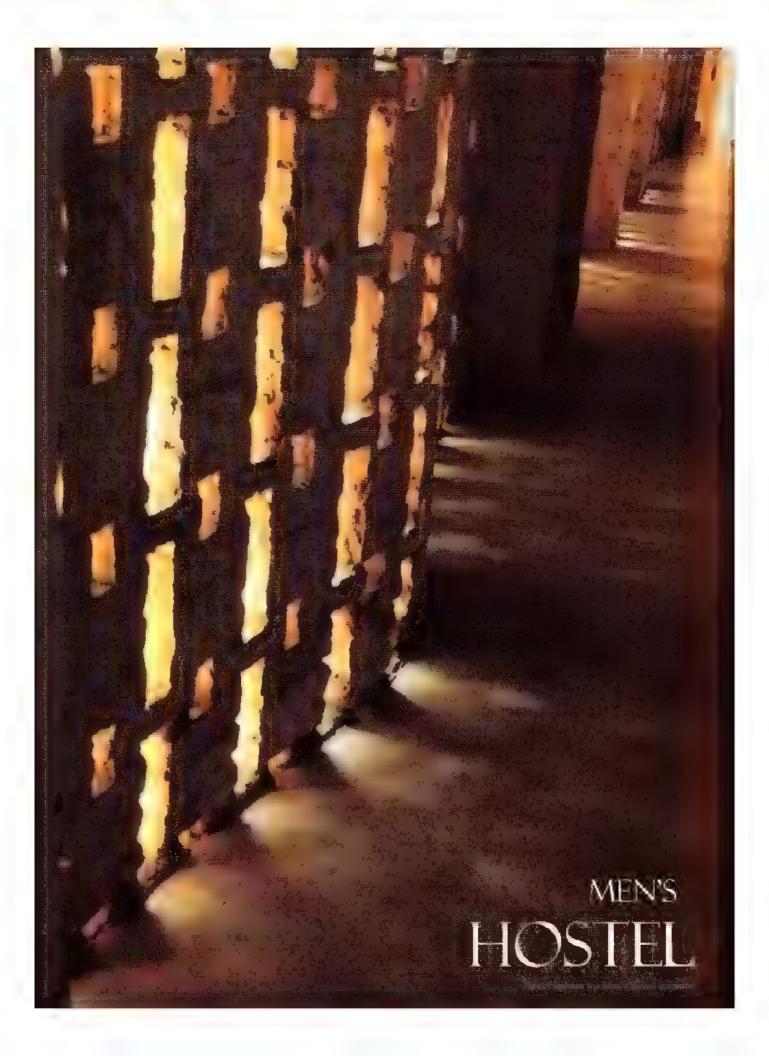




1. Foyer
2. Visitors Lounge
3 Scoretary
4 Visiting Fellow
5 Research Assistant
6. Prog. Co-oriunator
7 Computer Room
8. Asst. Prog. Co-oriunator
9 Program Advisor
10 Kitchen
11. Totlet

Ground Floor Plan





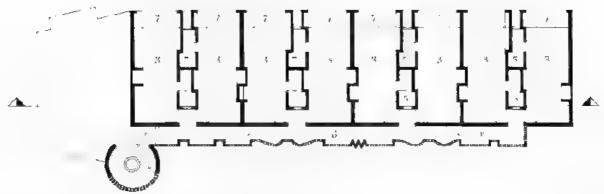




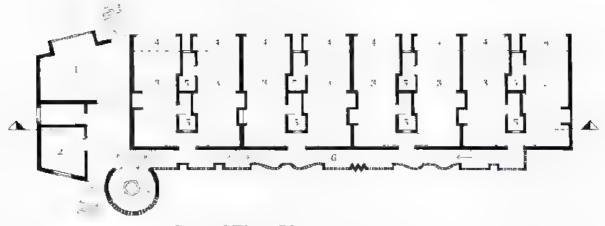
Men's Hostel -I



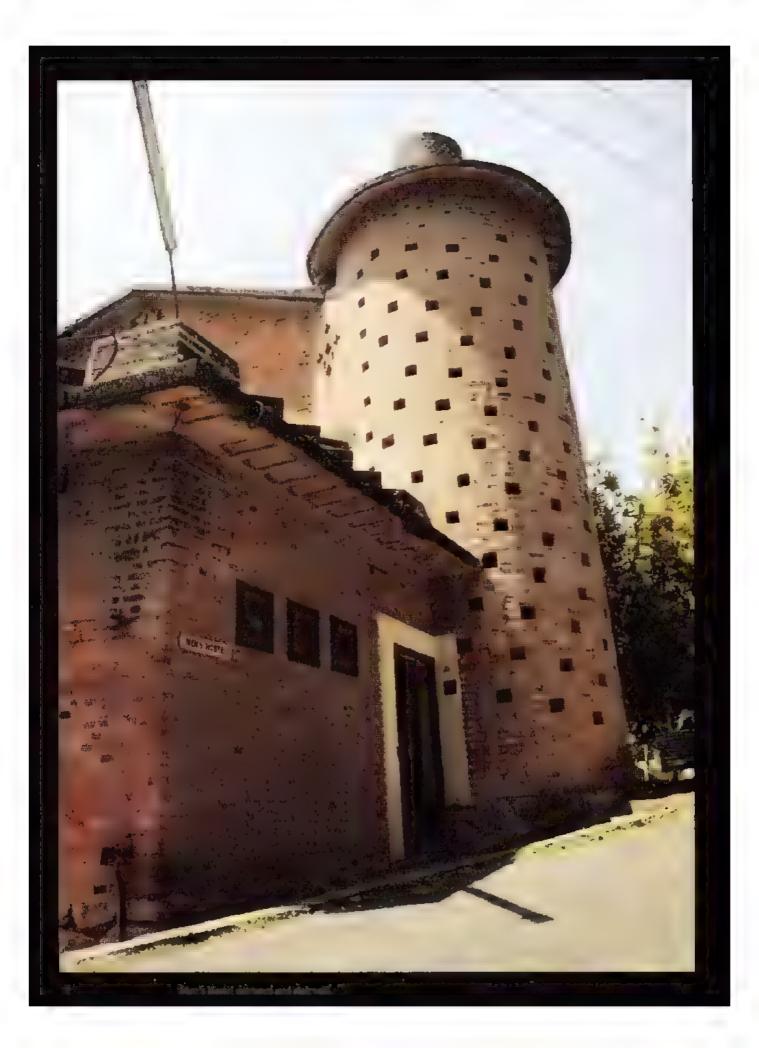
- 1. Gatheling Space
- 2, Store
- 3 Room
- 4. Sit out
- 5. Totlet
- 6. Corridor
- 7 Balcony



First Floor Plan

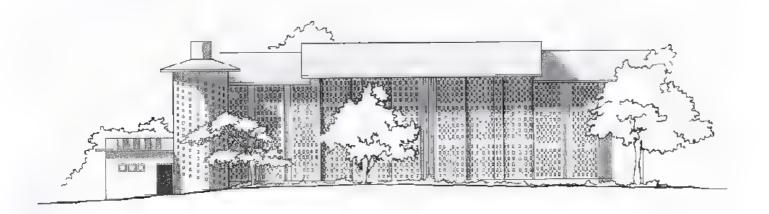


Ground Floor Plan

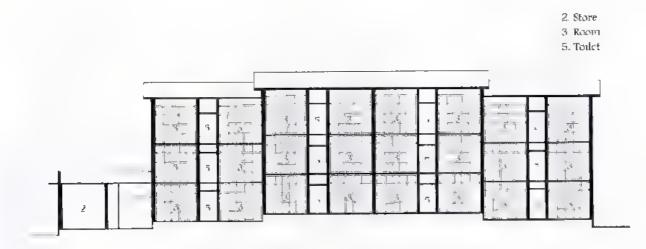




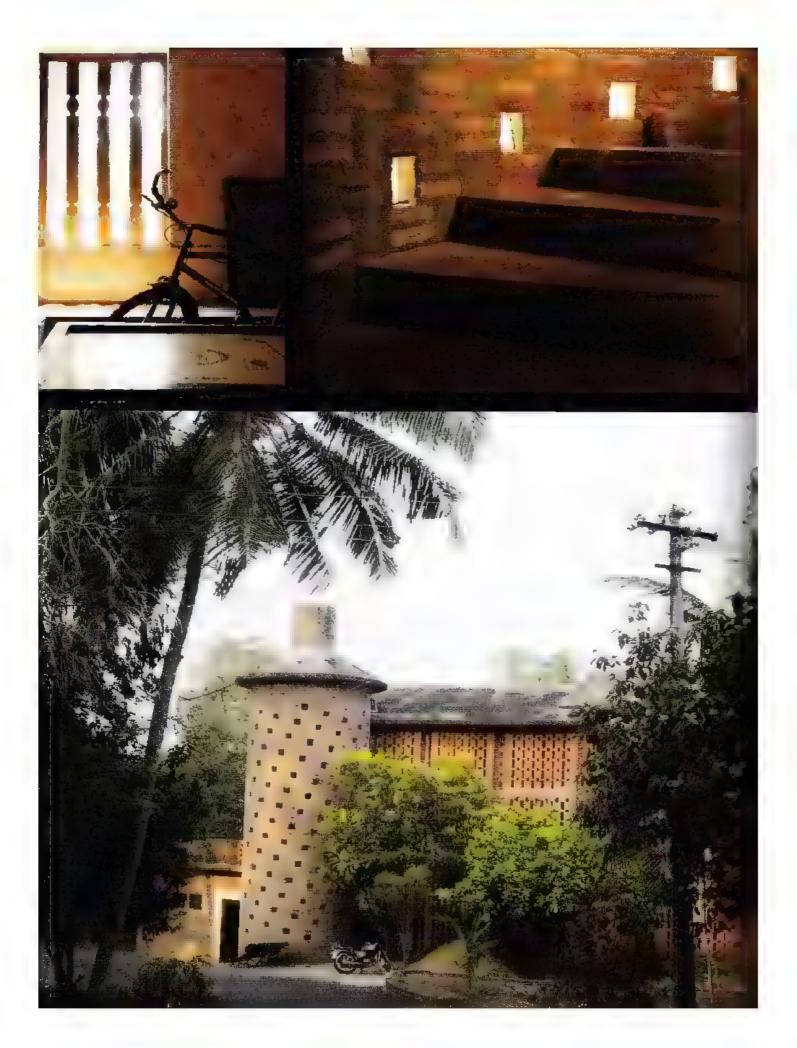
Men's Hostel -I



Elevation



Section





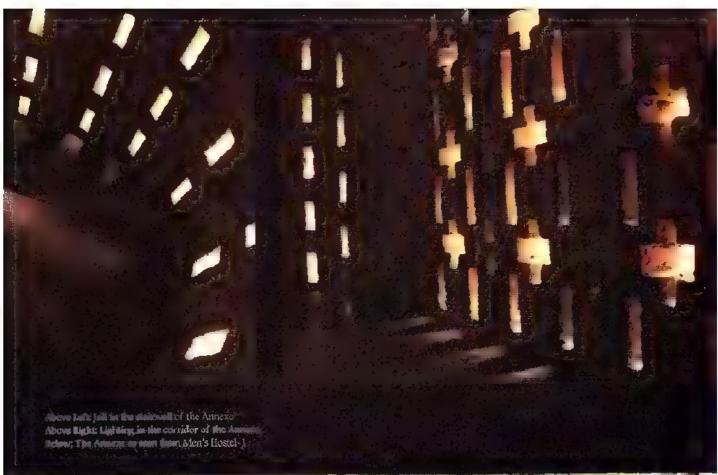
Towards the west of the campus are situated the Hostels, Canteen and the Guest House. The Men's House has there storaged structure with a half brick thick staggeted wall running along the corridor. Every room has a study space and a halcony facing the greenery outside.

The Men's Hostel Annew, is beside it on the west.

Copied Recreation space For Right Jali pattern in the stairwell

tent thought from in the existing.
Indon: Man's planted that along both the Gard.

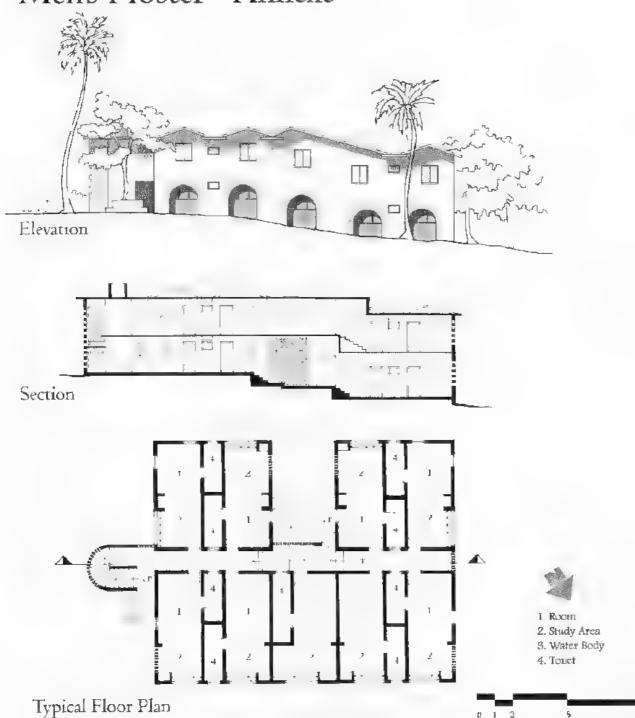


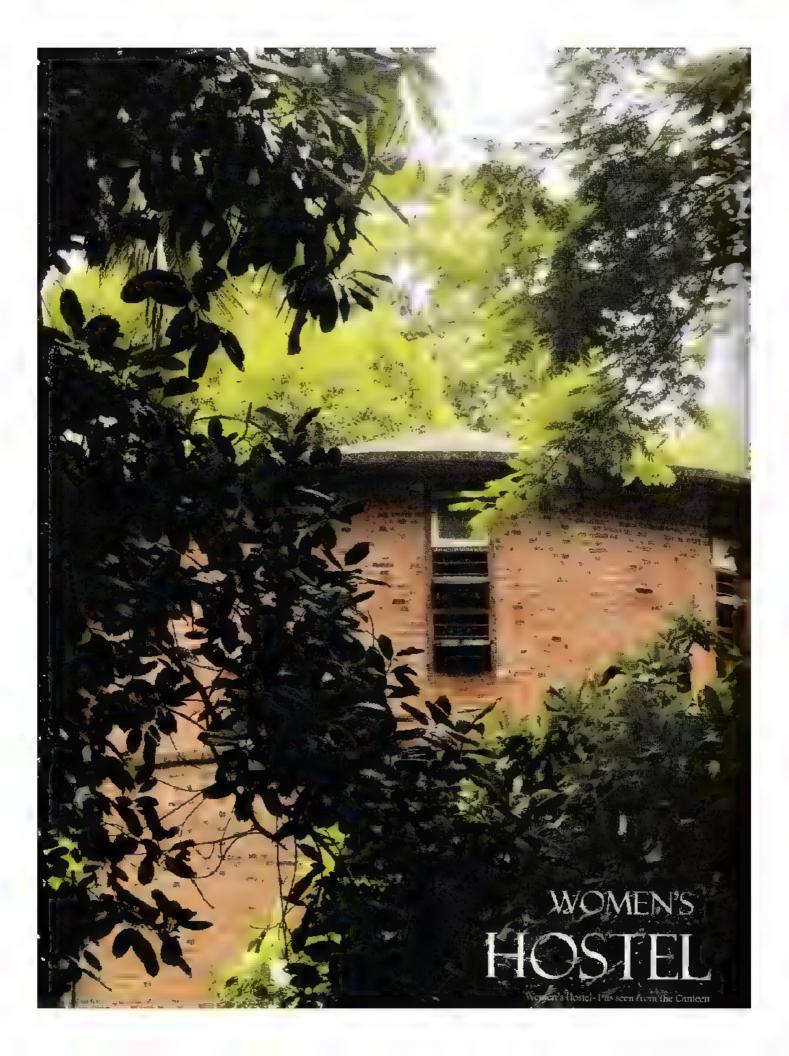






Men's Hostel - Annexe

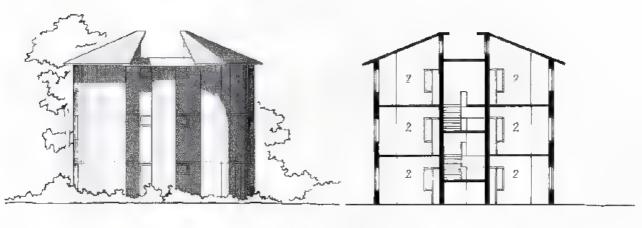






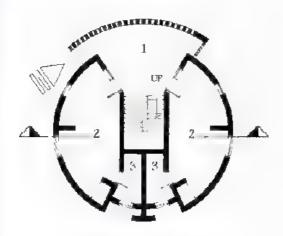


Women's Hostel -I

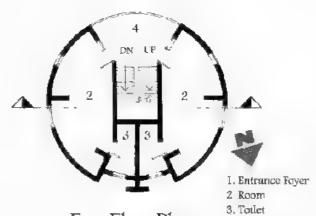




Elevation

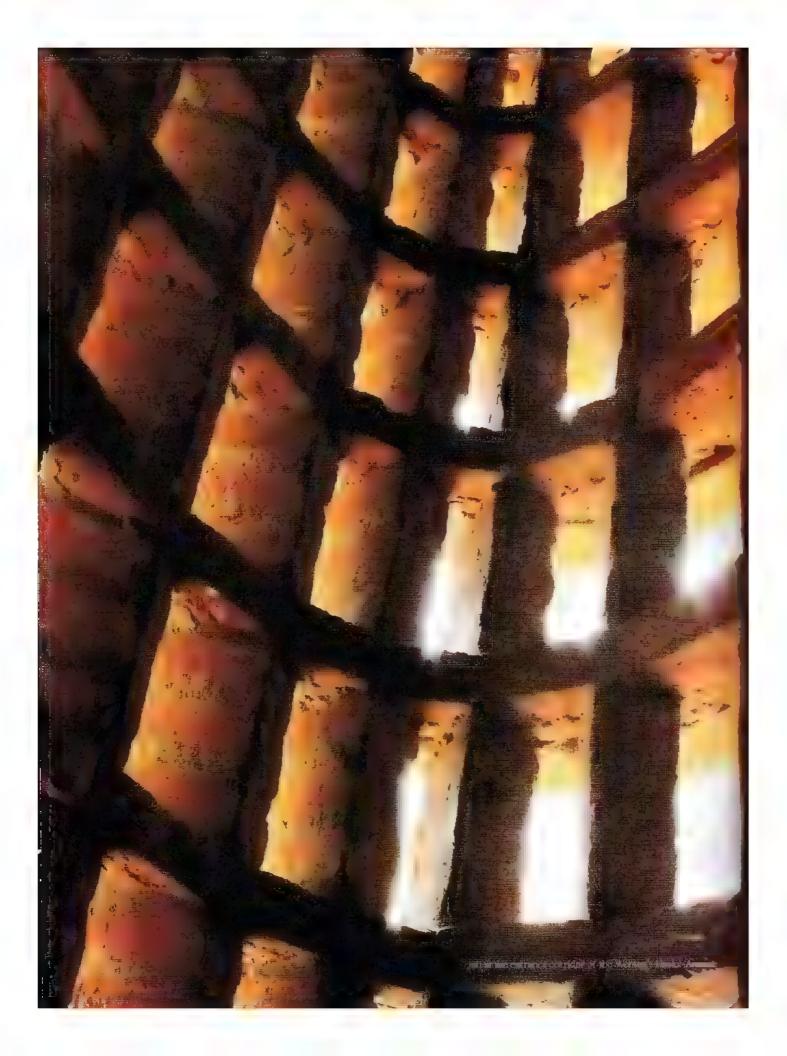


Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

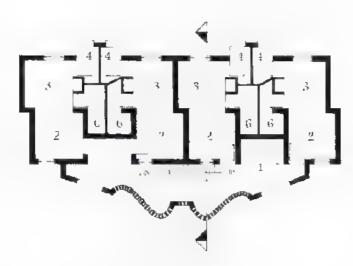
4. Common Balcony



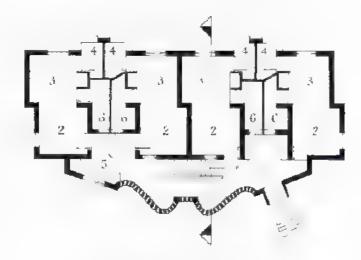


Women's Hostel - Annexe





First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

- . Sit our
- ⁹ Room
- 3 Shidy
- 4 Balcony
- 5 Puntry
- 6 Toda



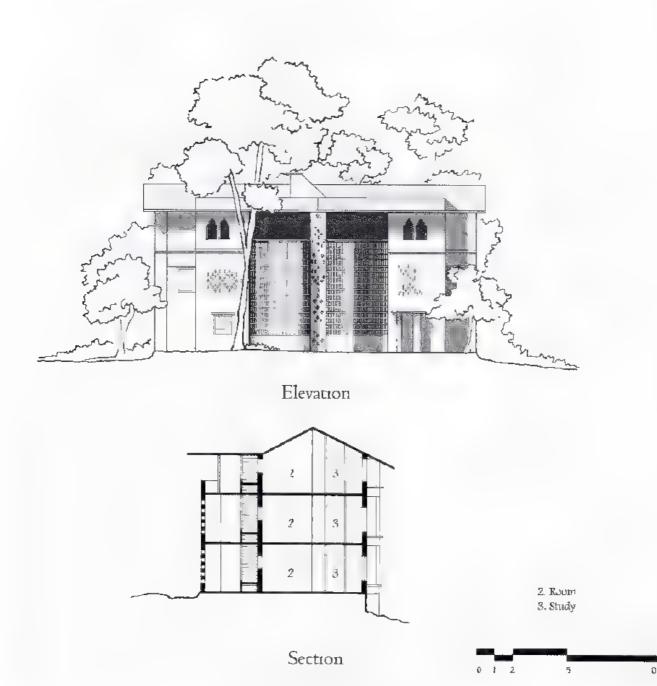


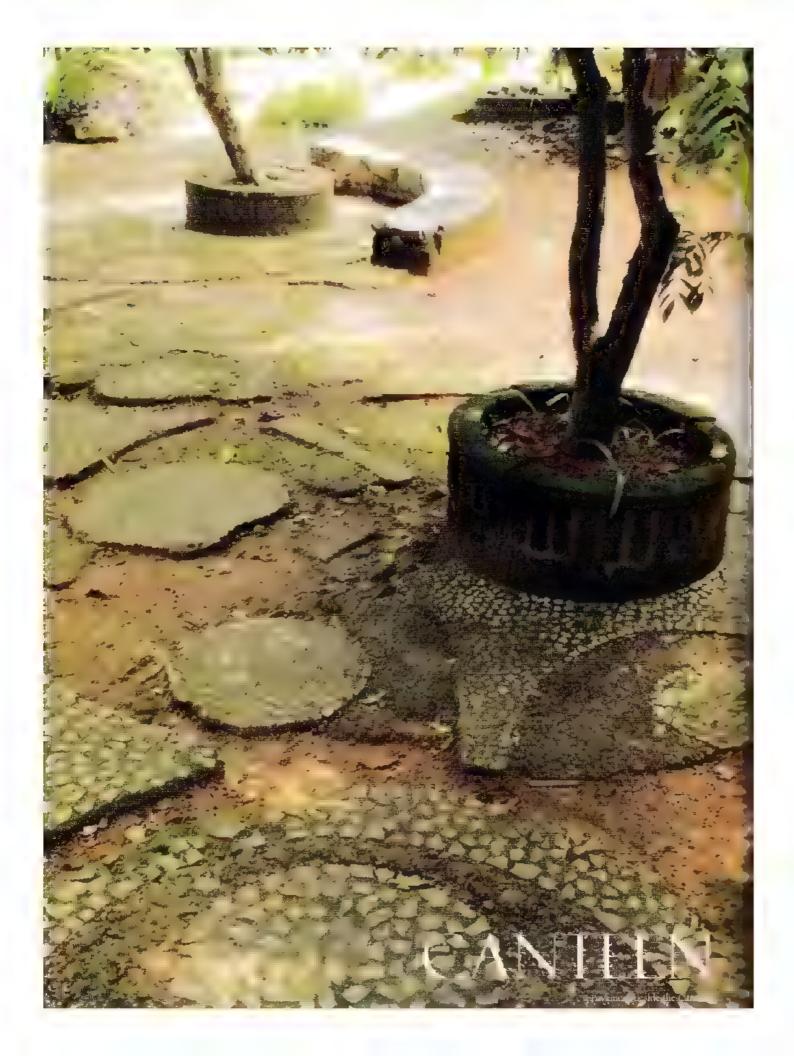






Women's Hostel - Annexe

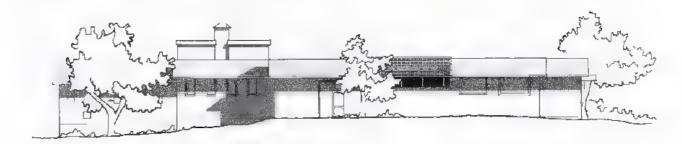




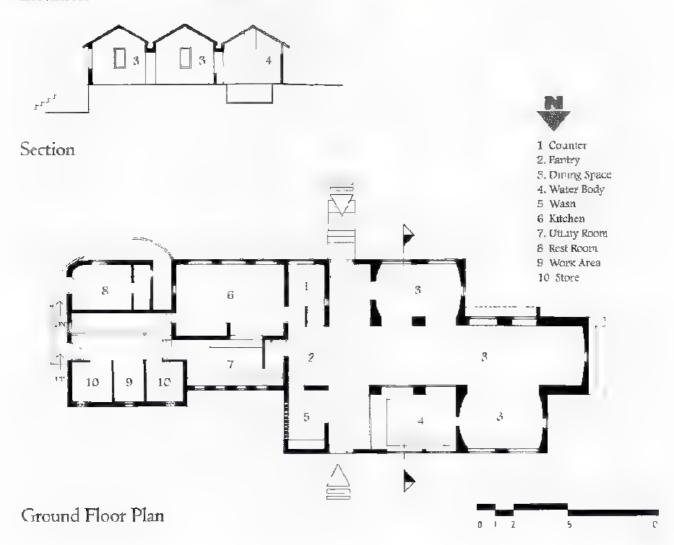


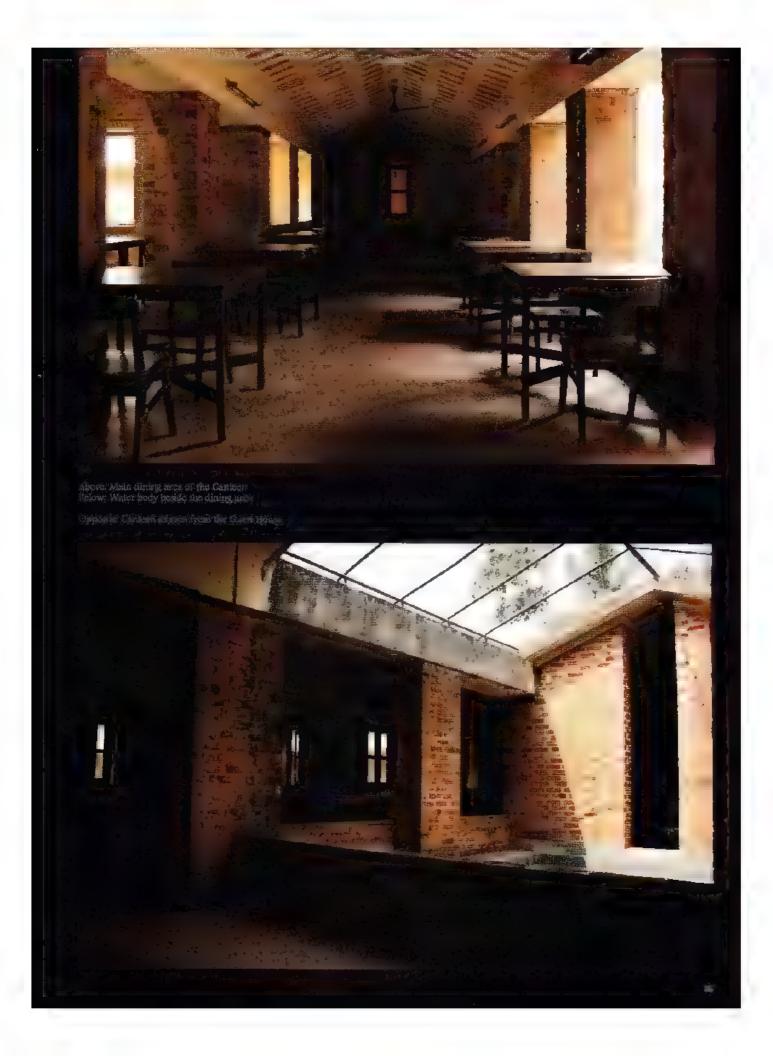


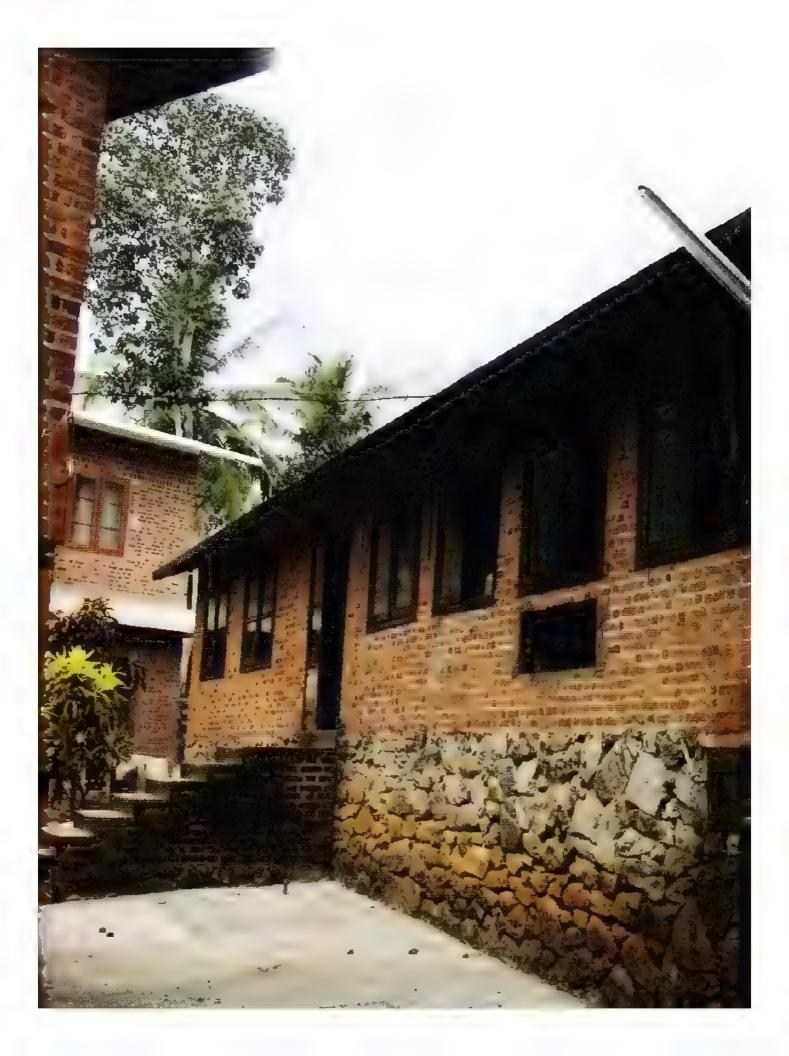
Canteen

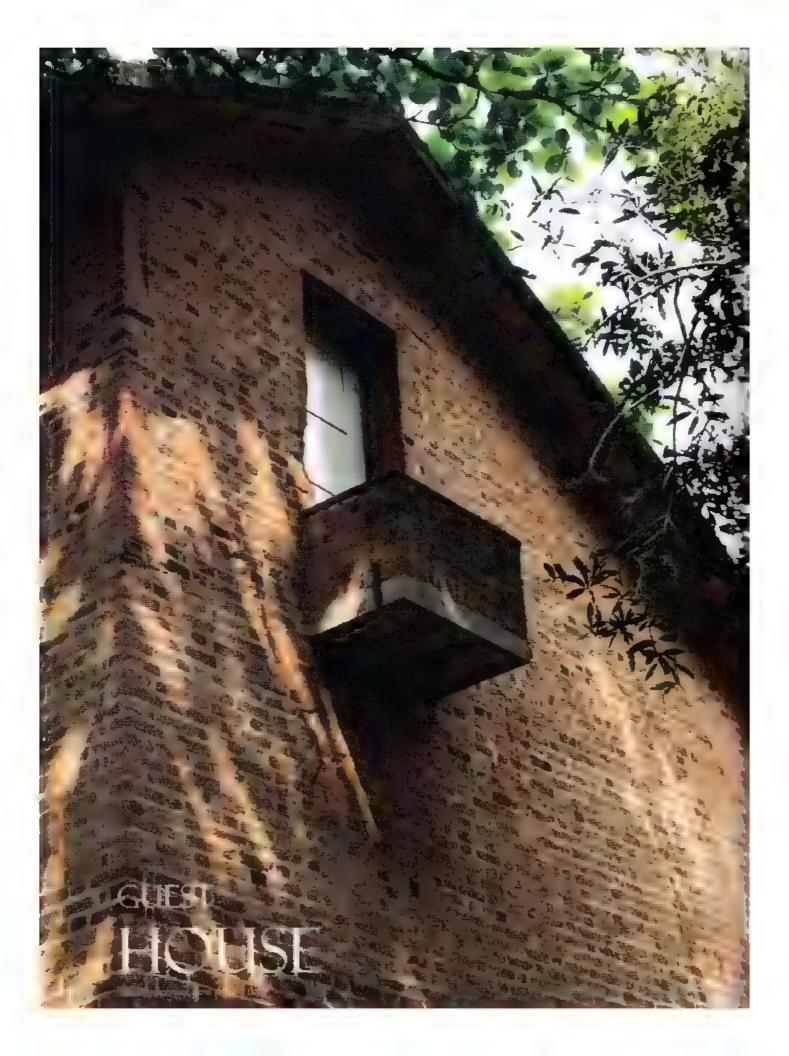


Elevation



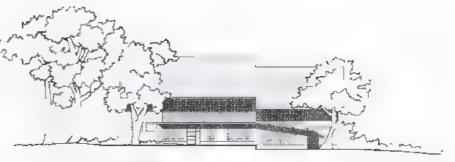


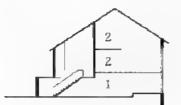






Guest House



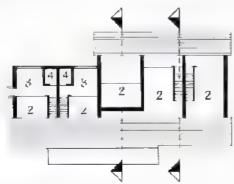


Elevation



Section A-A

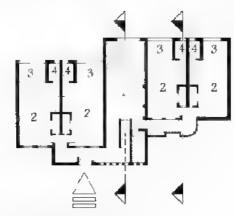
Section B B



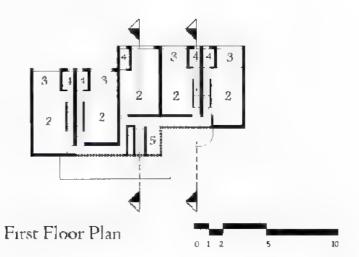


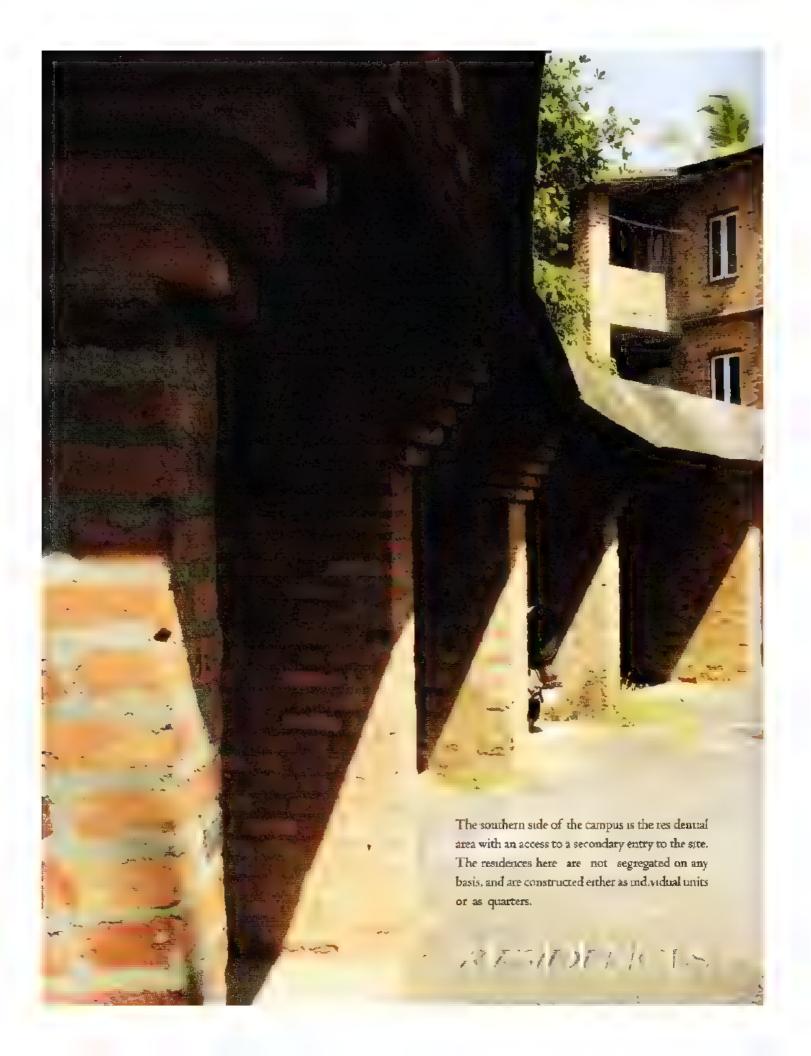
- ! Common Space
- 2 Gues Room
- 3 Balcony
- 4 Toilet

Loft Floor Plan

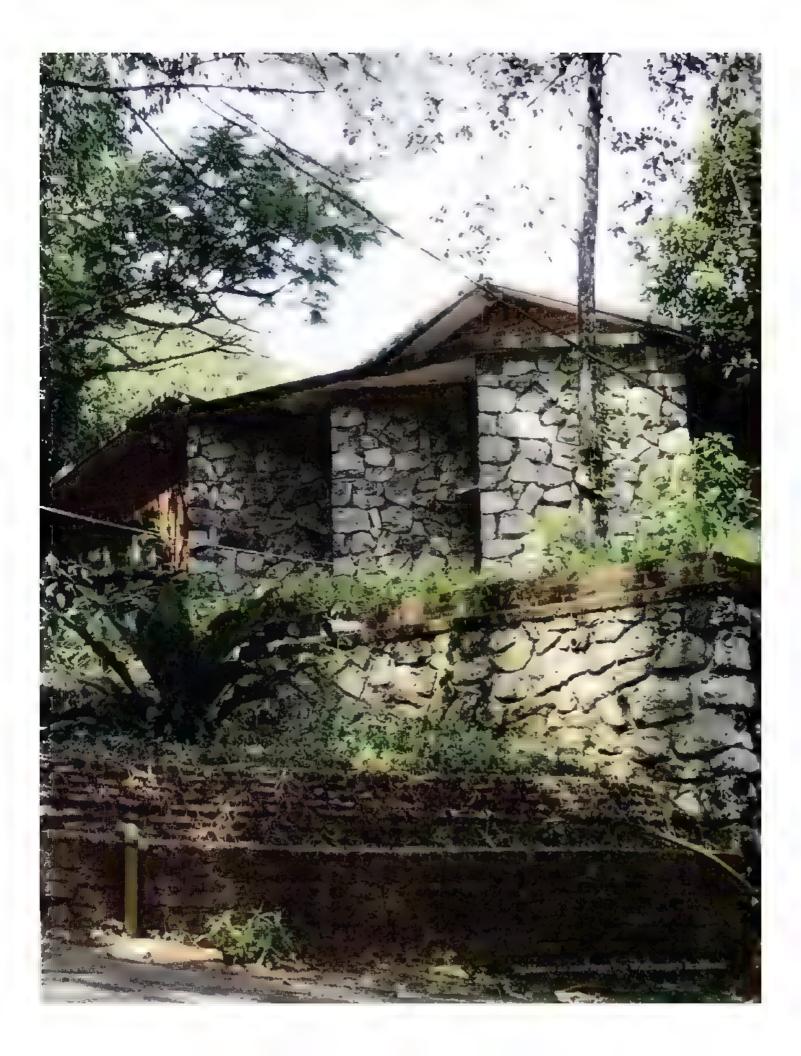


Ground Floor Plan

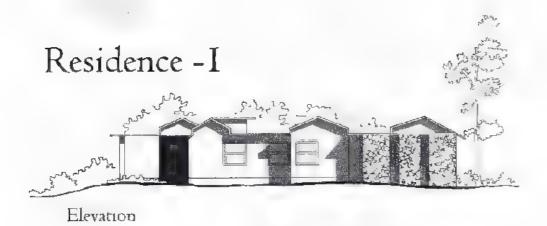










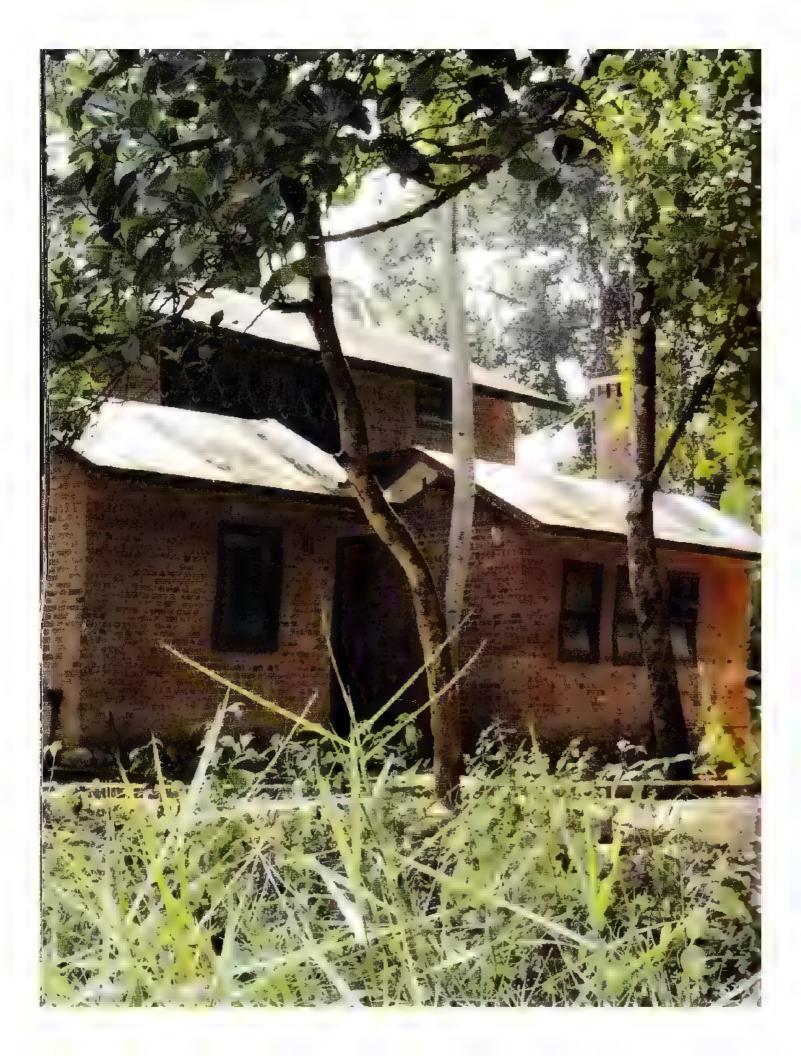




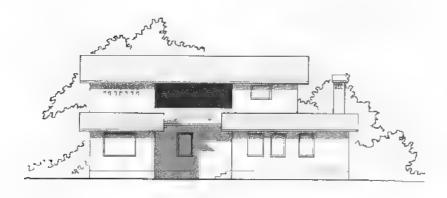


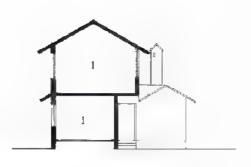


- 1 En rance
- 2. Living
- 3. Dining
- 4 Office
- 5 Kitcher
- 6. Store
- 7 Bed Room
- 8. Bath





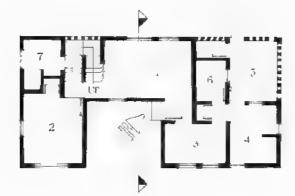




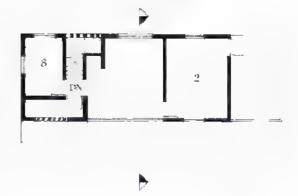
Elevation

Section

- 1. Living
- 2. Bed Room
- 3 Dining
- 4. Kitchen
- 5 Utility
- 6. Store
- 7 Batri
- 8. Study

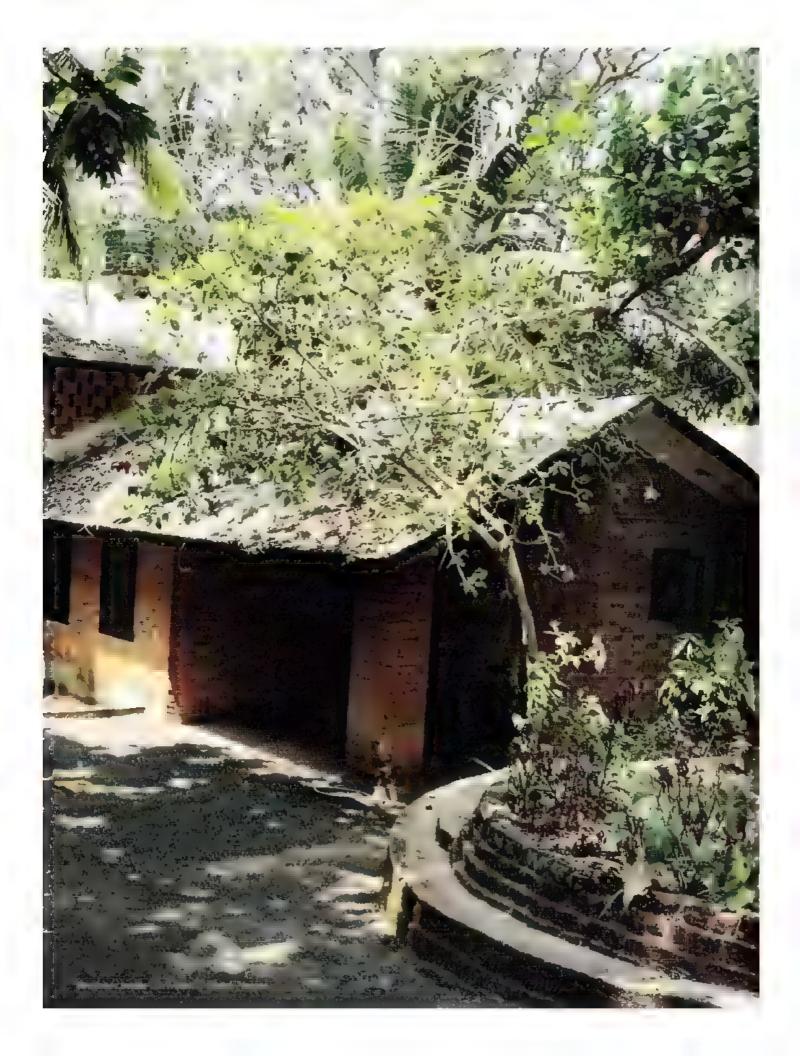


Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan





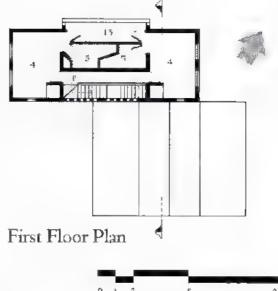


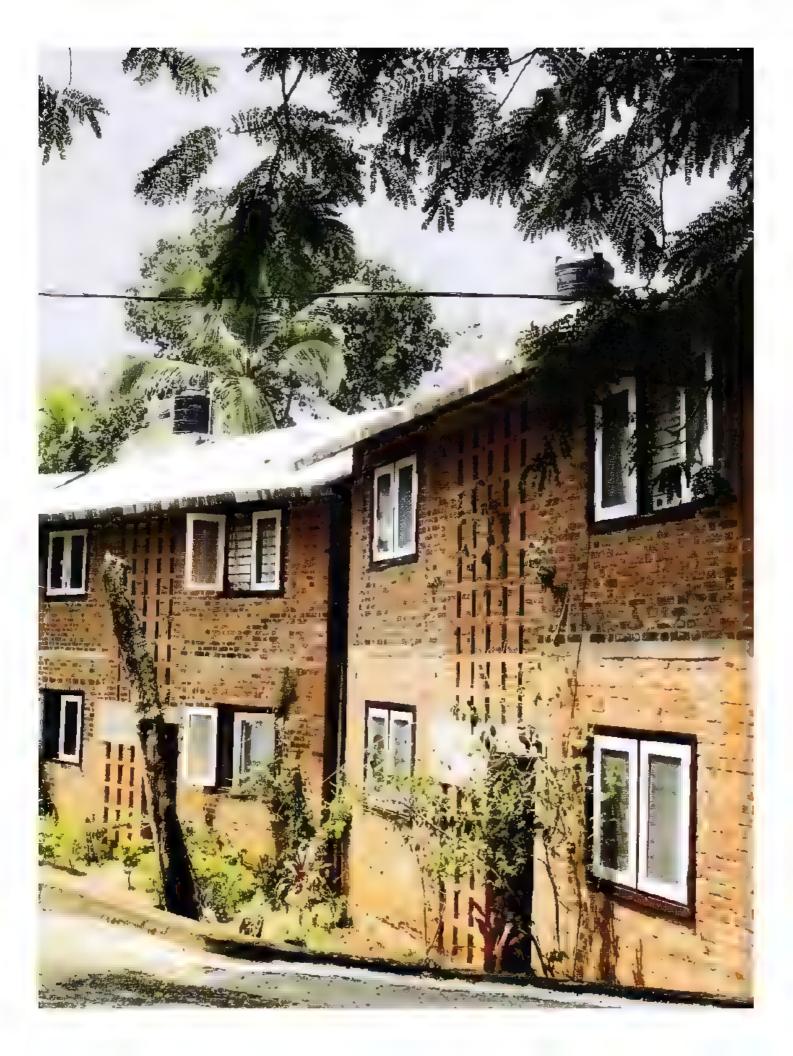
- 1 Lvi ig
- 2 Bed Room
- 3 Dining
- 4. Kitchen
- 3. Ut.Lity
- 6. Store
- 7 Bath
- 8. Study



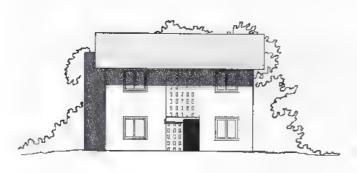
Elevation Section



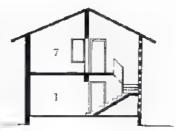








Elevation



Section



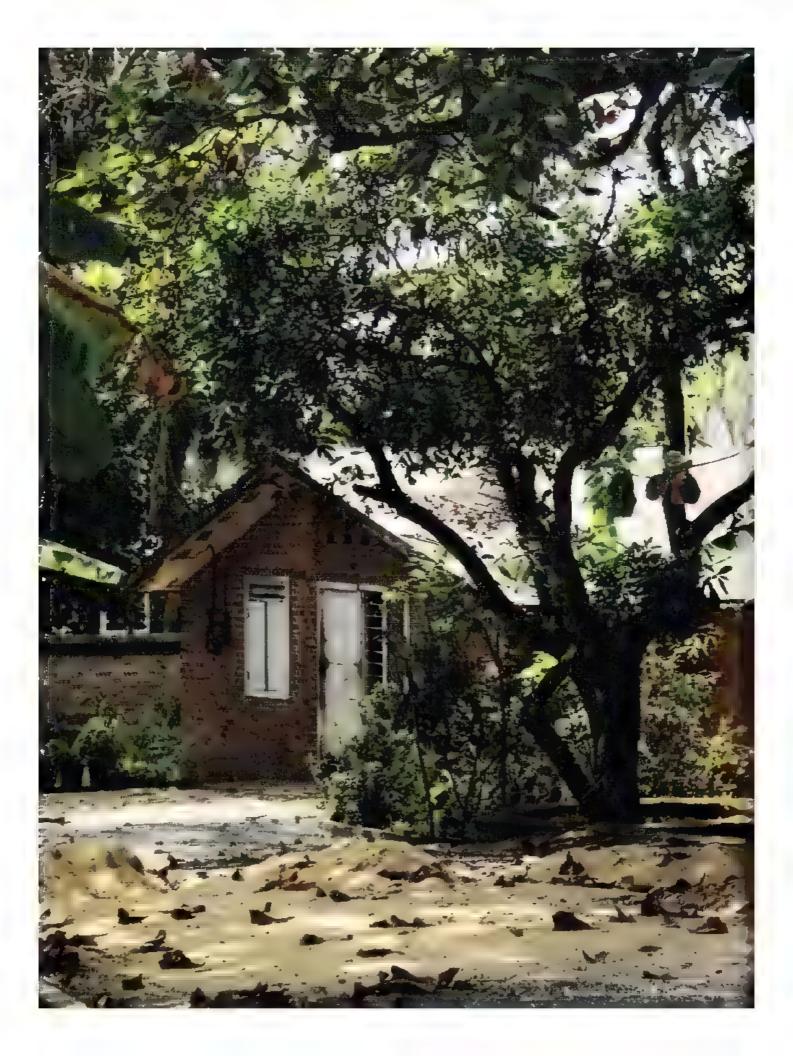
Ground Floor Plan



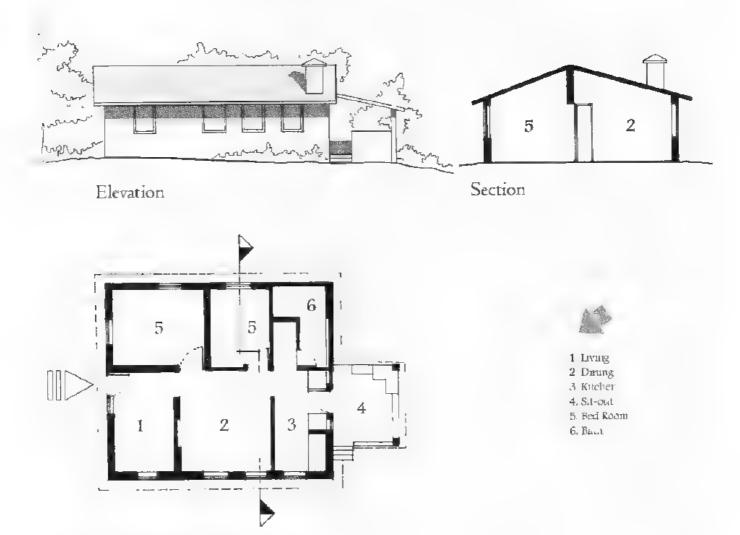
First Floor Plan

- Living
 Dining
- 3 Bed Room
- 4 Kitchen
- 5. Bach 6. Study
- 7 lounge

0 Z 5 JU



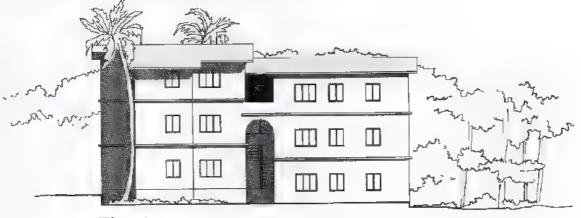




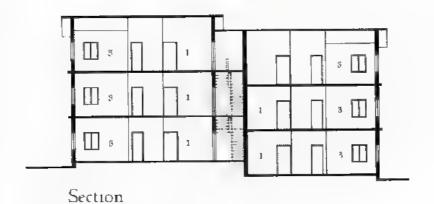




Residence Quarters -I



Elevation



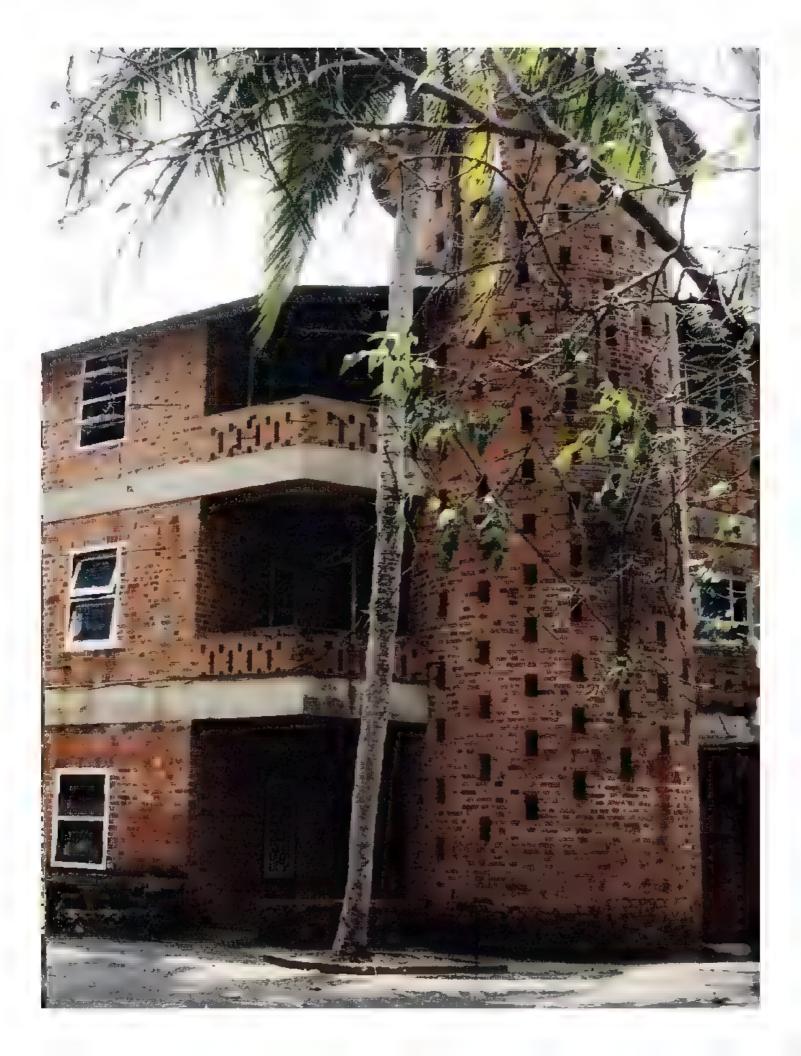


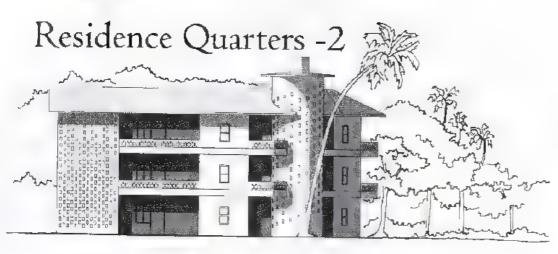
Typical Floor Plan



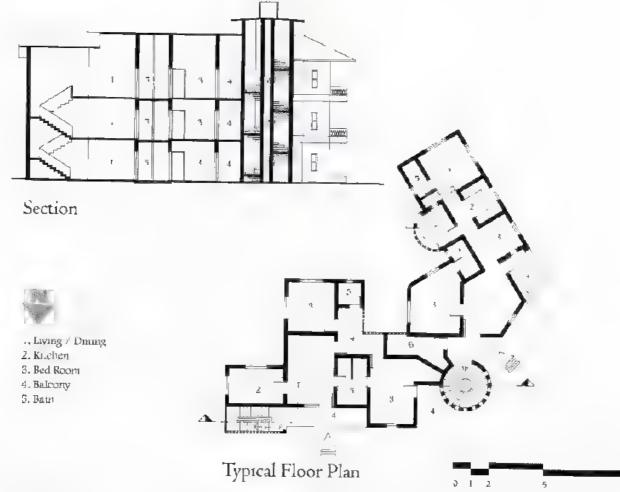
- 1 Living / During
- 2. Krtchen
- 3 Bed Room
- 4 Balcony
- 5 Bath

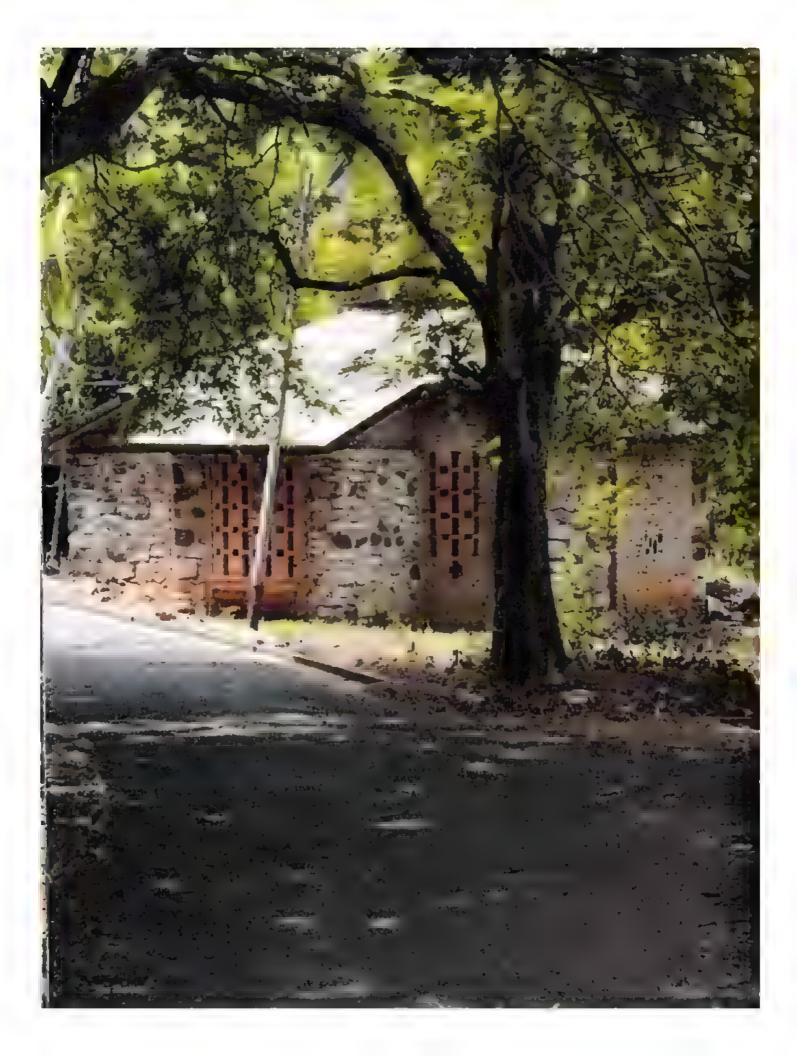




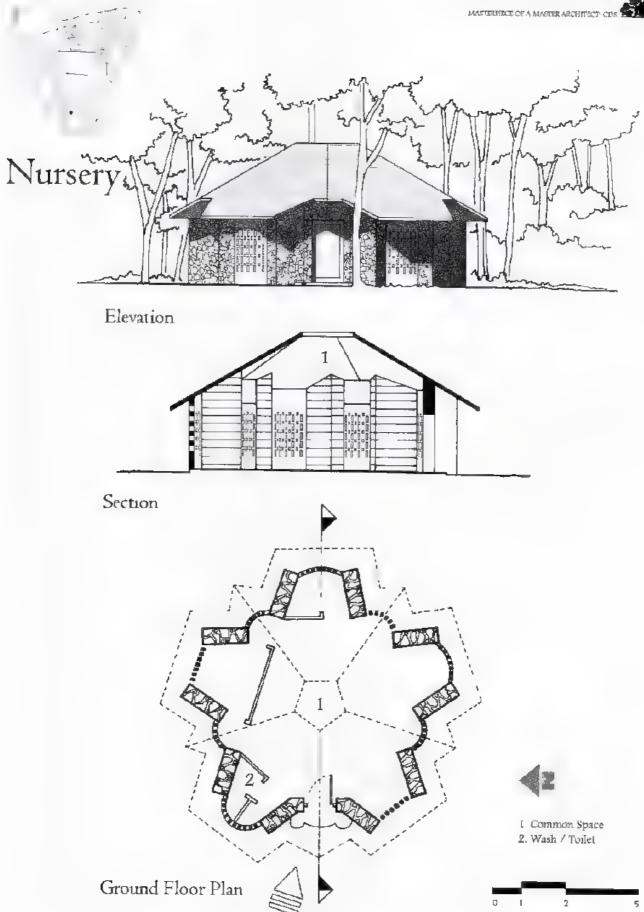


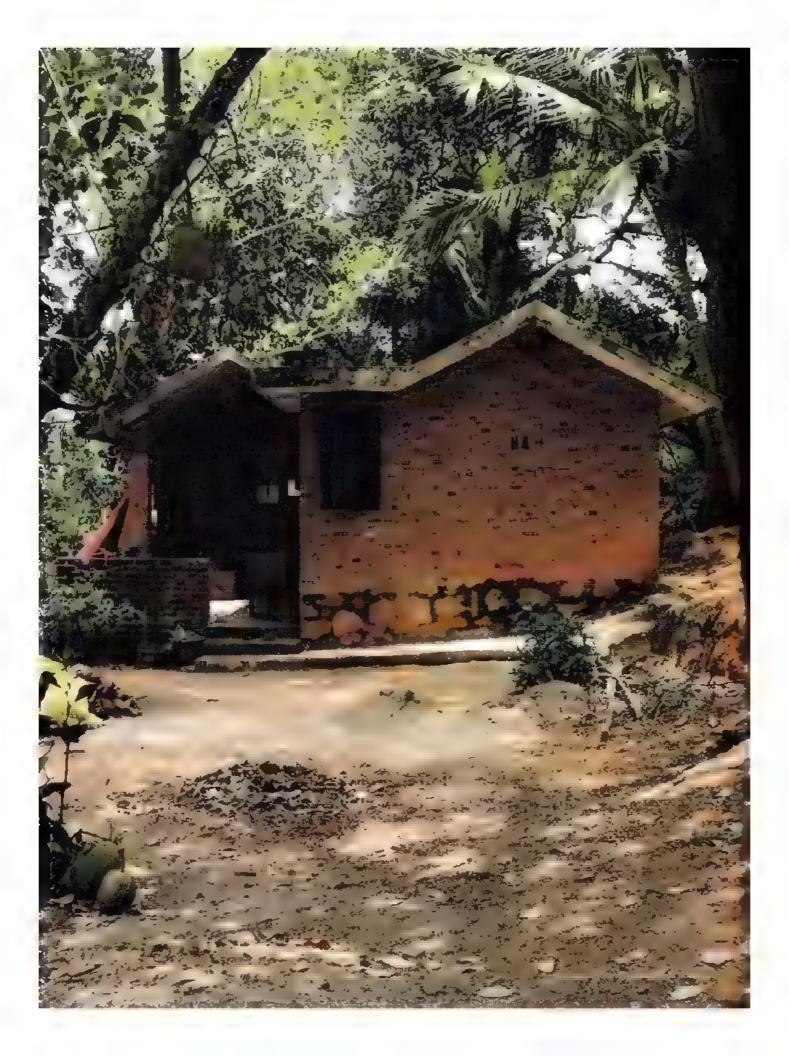
Elevation



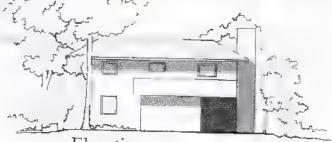




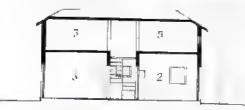




Watchmen's Residences



Elevation



Section

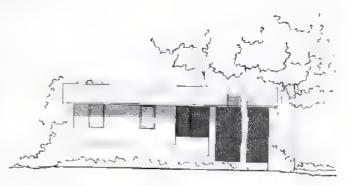


First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

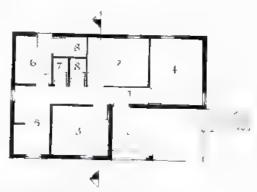
- 1 Sit out
- 2. K tchen
- 3. Living
- 4 Bath
- 5 Bod Room



Elevation



Section



Ground Floor Plan

- 1.50 сы
- 2 Living
- 3. Din alg4 Bed Room
- 5 Kitchen
- 6. Work Aren
- . Bath
- 8 Tenet







At an early stage Baker himself along with Dr. Panicker chose seplings and planted them in the barren campus, an locations which seemed best suited. Soon the campus was alive with folioge as the building structures ross.

Apri Mark Wilet Affacture Trakking (for street by) it. Let Misdle, Prick puller to a vent pipe.

surroundings



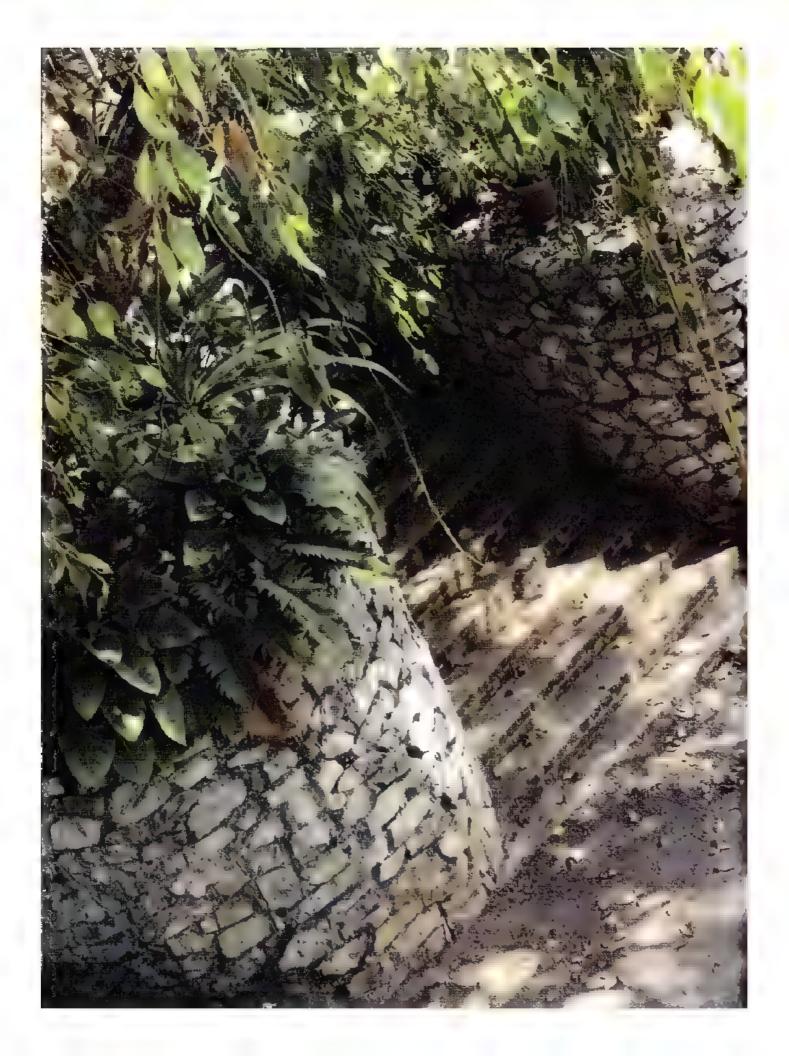


Abore: Street Beel board in Advantage of Advantage. Advantage Cinno



sporter Mood Technologie the Charles . Belows Caloung streets at the root of the Mannistrative Unitality







Every structure in the campus visually and functionally ustifies its shape, position and orientation. Though each one is different from each other, they all share the same construction techniques

The various cost effective, energy conscious and nature responsive techniques used here, bind the whole campus together as one. Exposed (unplastered) brickwork, beautiful fail patterns, curvilinear forms, efficiently treated open areas enclosed within the buildings, filler slab roofs and ceilings are a few to mention.

The materials used in the buildings are, as Baker would say 'true to nature'.

The exposed brickwork is of country burnt bricks. During the baking of these bricks, the state in them melts and forms i water-proof coating on its surface. This outer layer is sufficient for the self-protection of these bricks and therefore in effect does not require any additional layer of cement plaster or whitewash. The natural roughness of these country burnt bricks is what gives a distinctive texture to these buildings.

The walls are protected from sunlight and rainfall by projecting roofs slabs. Filler slabs have been used for the roofs, staircases as well as bridges. These are R.C.C slabs with Mangalore tiles placed in between the iron bars, thus filling the space which usually concrete occupies. A filler slab costs about 1/3 rd of a usual R.C.C slab. The tiles in these filler slab create a pattern underneath it.

With the oldest buildings that came up in early seventies, the campus is still growing with respect to the requirements latest buildings being the auditor um that came up in raid nineties and the new library tower in 2007. Time having no effect on the buildings whatsoever there is hardly any difference between the old and the new ones. In most of the

old buildings like the main block and the hostels litnecement mortar was used for construction.

Air circulation inside every building is controlled by the strategically located jalt openings that add to the aesthetics of the interiors. It also brings about a play of light and shade in the inner spaces like corridors, stair wells, and waiting lounges. Windows here are prooted horizontally that can be opened half inclined while it rains.

The buildings use corbels and arches instead of expensive lintels. These exposed brick arches in the buildings are of different types built in different ways.

The unconventional forms of the buildings demonstrate a sensitive and unique way of campus design. The structures are free flowing and organic, and seem to just wind along the curved pathways, creating a harmonious atmosphere.

Absolutely down to earth, CDS is the only institution of its kind. The simplicity that Baker brought about in the campus adds to its serene beauty. Its architecture certainly creates an impact on the viewer as well as the user. Incorporating cost effective and energy conservative approach, yet being absolutely functional, these buildings are perfect examples of an alternative for the future buildings. It's hoped that this campus will lead the way for more of such campuses, buildings and building practices and create an environment sensitive world.

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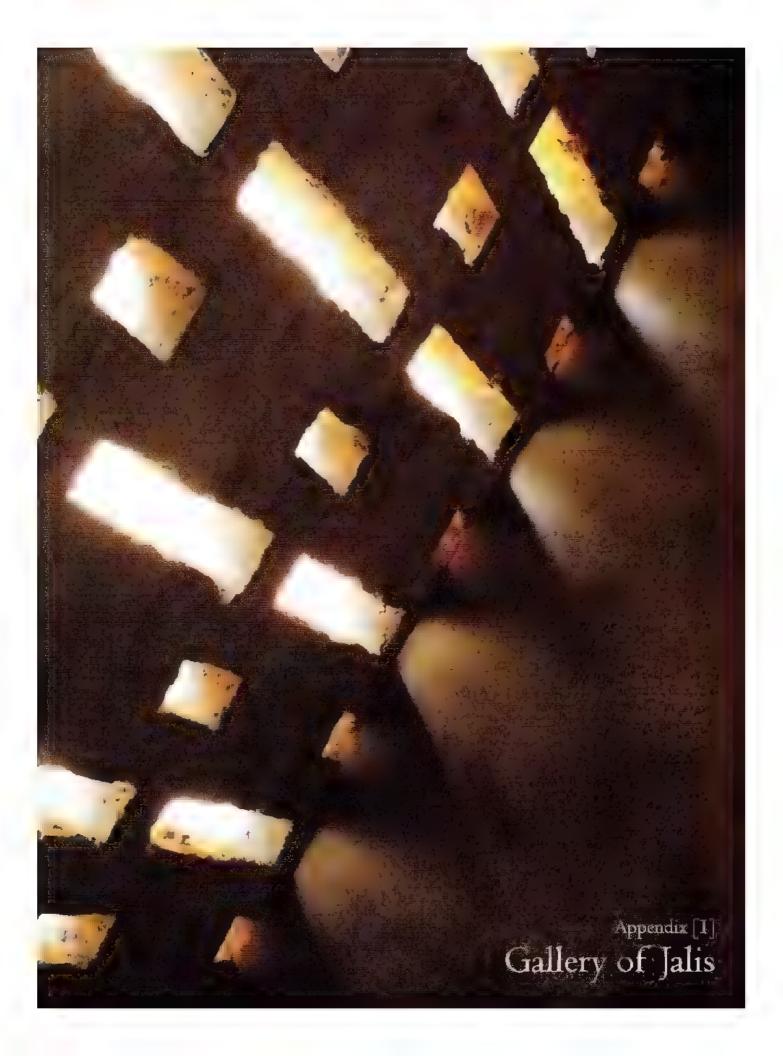
Laurie Baker passes away
http://notofressons.blogsporin/2007/04/laurie-baker-pesses-away.html

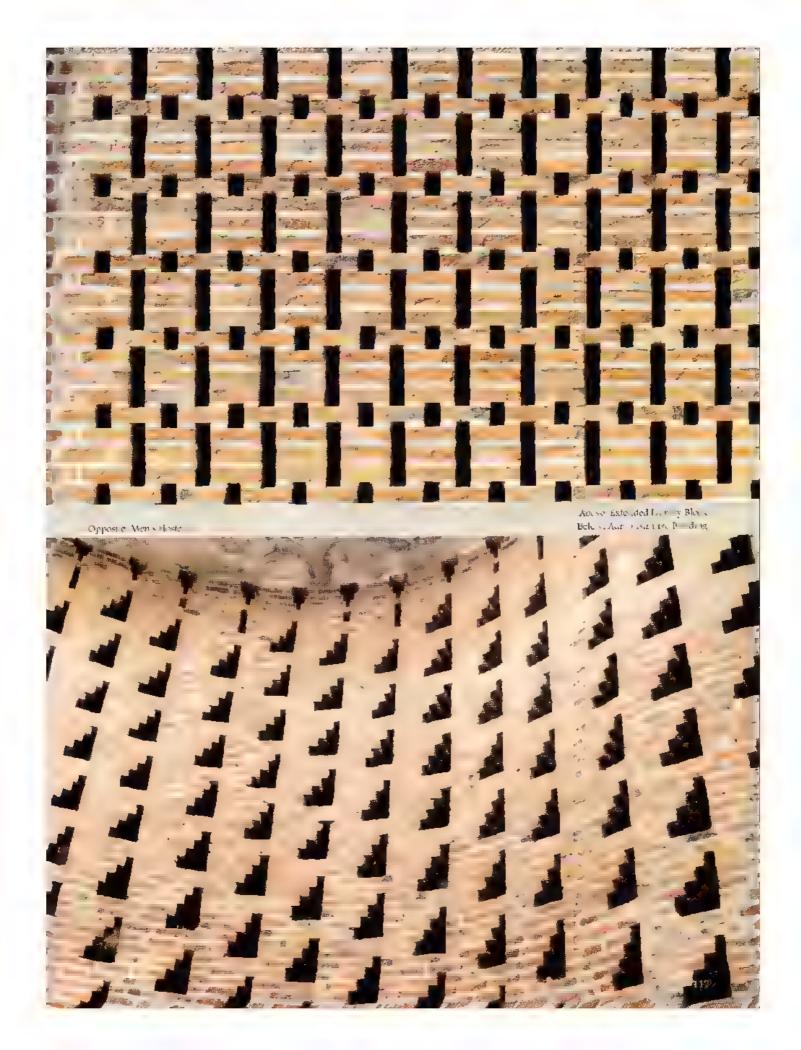
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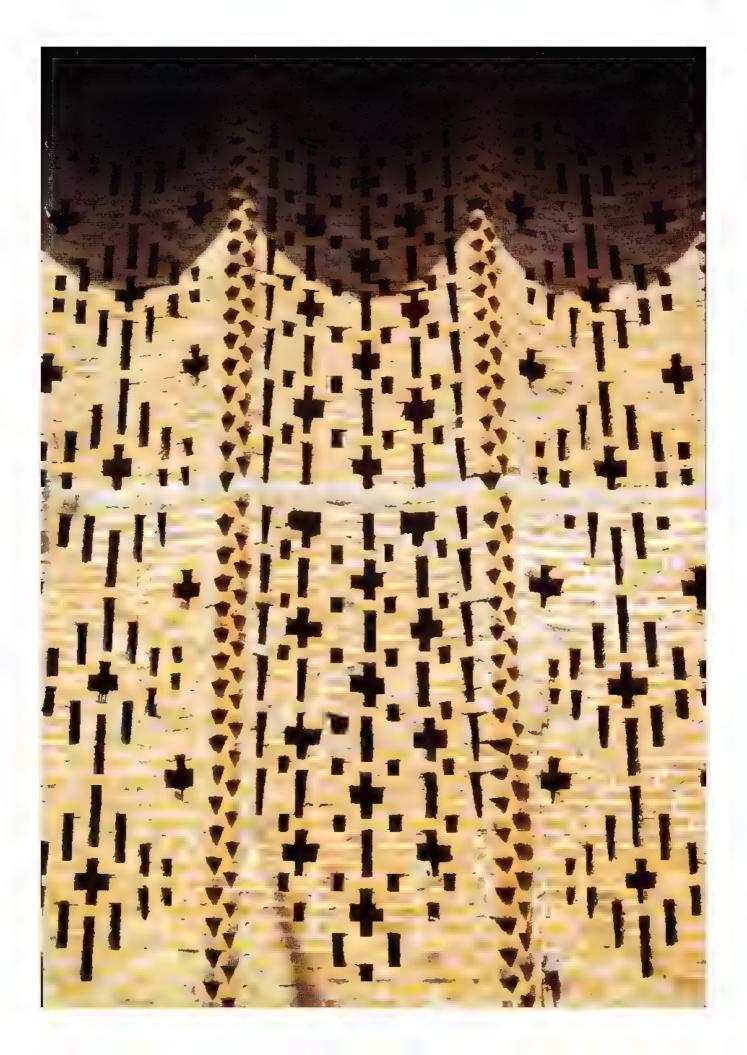
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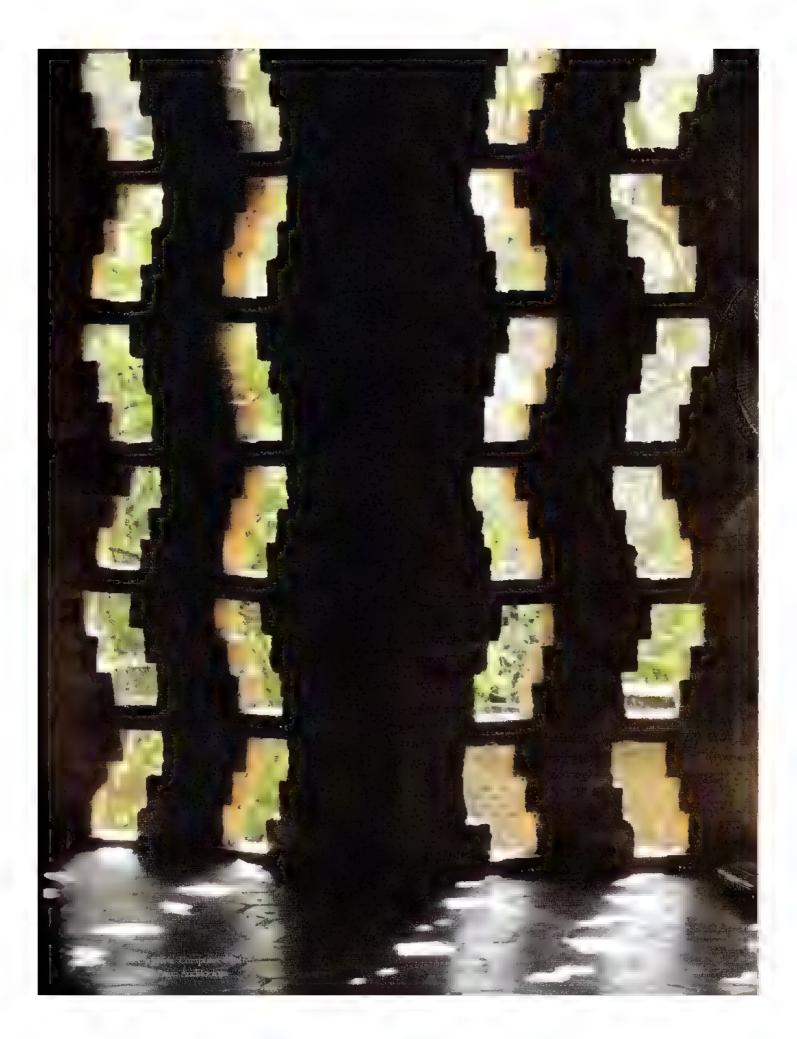
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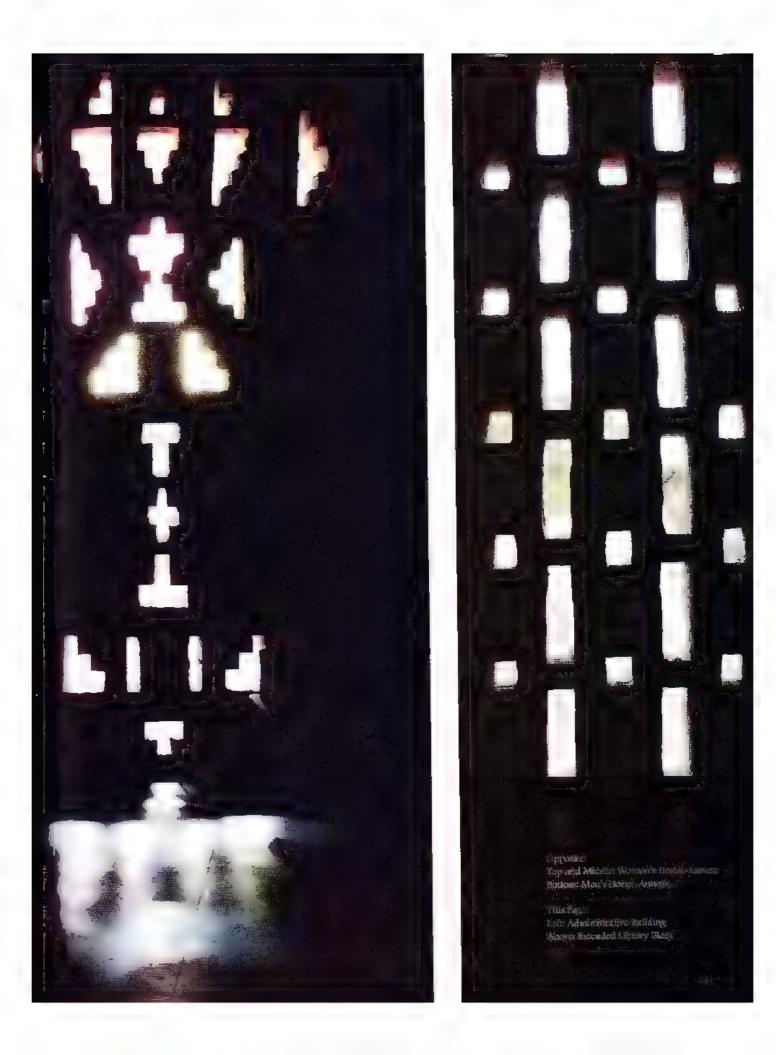


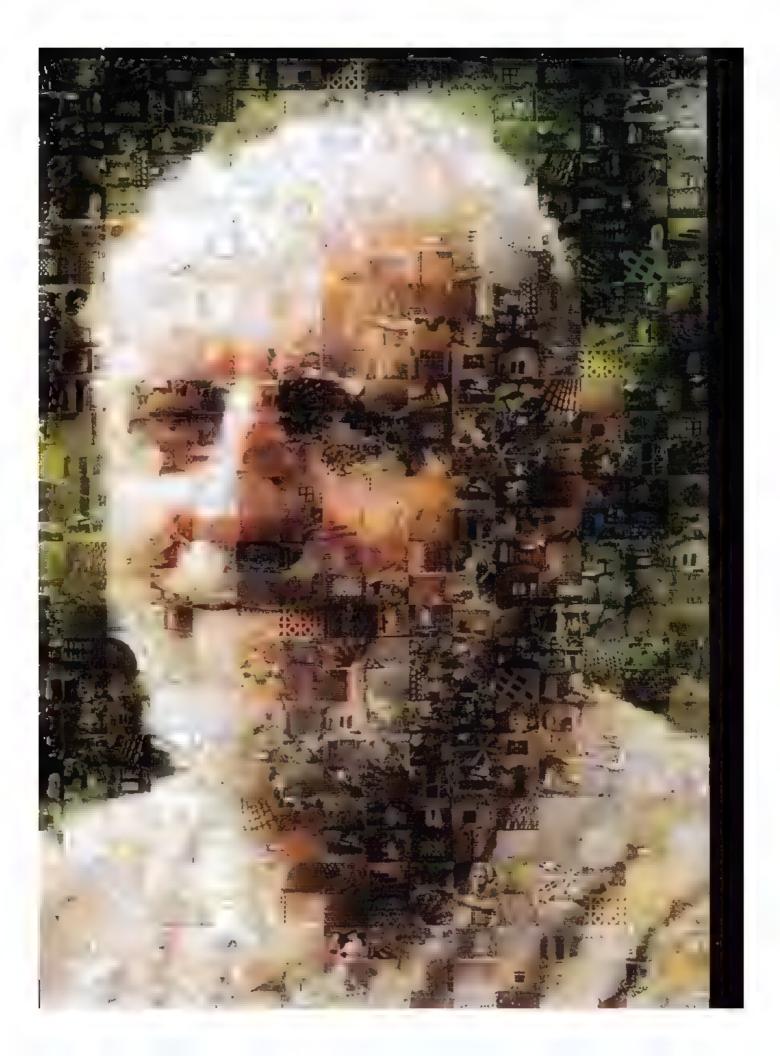














Appendix [2]

Baker's Architectural work

Institutions and Buildings

Leprosy homes for Mission to Jepers across India

Pitnoragarh house, school and hospital complex

Nepal Hospital

Allanabad Agricultural University Lacknew Psyc natric Centre, Noor Manad Literacy Vil age, Lucknow

Centre for Social Studies, Surat

Ahmedbad & Baroda factories

Јусфі Рыпіра, Ватода

Children's Village, 1965, Kulashekaram, Tami, Nadu

Mitraniketan, Vagamon

Christian Mussion Service chadrens village, Azhagiya Pandiyapuram and across India Houses for the Archbishop of Trivandrum Tourist Resort near Muham

Loyota Worten's Hostet, 1970, Sreckaryant Loyota Chapel and Auditorium, 1971, Sreckaryan

Centre for Development Studies (CDS), 1971. Lajor

Nalanda State Institute of Languages, 1973 Nanthamende

Cutralecka Film Studio, 1976. Aakulam Faliikoodam (Corpus Christi), 1972,

Kortavara

hshermen's village, 1974, Foondura Mitranisetan, Vollando

Tourist Centre, 1980, Formact

The Indian Coffee House, Trivandrum

Chapel for Sacred Hearts Centre, at Monroe

Island, Quilon

Navajeevodayam, Thiruva.la

Nirra In Kendra, 1987, Aaki lam CSI Church expansion wing, Paruth para

cnarch

Salum Al. Centre for Orr linology and Natural History(SACON), Anakatti. Compatore Womens Club Hear Jawahar Nagar AHADS (Attapad, H.II Area Developmen, Society)

illa Panchayat Office, Thevally, Kollam Kanyakuman Boa -building Yand Dakshina China. Chemai. 1996 (concept design)

Building Centre of Anna University, Madras Some buildings in Kishkinta, Madras Sewa, Vilappissaia

Changalchoola Sulm Dwelling Units. Trivandrion

Nava Yalm, Vilappilsala, Trivandrum now LBC (

ally's Chape. n LMS compound Old age nome Deveswam Board Jr., Trivandram

COSTFORD Campus, Thrissur MRCMPU, Cancut

Residences

Jayan and Asha, Kakkanad Neeta's Residence HT/DCO Sugesh IAS Comny Abu Abraham, 1989 Major Jacob, 988, Kulasekharam Leela Menon, 1973 Mr Narayan's Mango house, Vel ayari A M Jacob Residence Amradium, 1969, Trivandrum Nambudir.paad, 1973, Kesayadasapuram Na.m., 1989 Anayara K N Raj, 1970, Kumarapuram T N Krishnan, 1971, Kumarapuram P.G.K.Fantkar, 1974, Kumatapuran Vaidyanathan, 1972, Kumarapuram T C Alexander, 1982, Vikramapuram Hil. P I Thomas, 1972 Kurayankonam Li Gen Pi lati 1971, Jawahar Nagar P.Ramachandran, 1975, Postakuzhy Rayindranath, 1973. Gourishapation

Varghese Jacob, 1976, Kottayam K V George, 1987, Karakulara Vasanti Gowarikar, 1982, Many la Beena Sarasan, 1989, Kowdhar M S Valiathan, 1983, Pullyankotta K J Mail ew, 1984, Vathyurkavu C T Sakumaran, 1984, Vathyurkavu P Sivanandan, 1984, Vathyurkavu P Sivanandan, 1984, Vathyurkavu C Tha Devi, 1989, Clock Anna Mathew, 1986, Karavankonam K Petez, 1988, Najanchara Vinay Kamar, 1991, Kumavuzni K P Ramuan, 1991, Priyadarshiri Nagar John Karien, 1991, Babaji Nagar

Organisational Roles

Served as the Chairman, HUDCO Member of the governing body of NID (National Institute of Design., Ahmedebad Consultan, to UPDESCO (That Pradest Development Systems Corporation) Member of the Advisory Board for the National Building Research Institute Orly non-government member of the Working Croup of the Union Government Planning Commission Served in an advisory capacity to the Kerala, Komslaka and Andhra Pradesh governments Served as Chairman of COSTFORD Fellow of the Centre for Development Studies.

Notable Projects

International Leprosy Mission We thy Fisher's Literacy V Lage, Lucknow Andhra Pradesh Quaker Cyclone Project Latur Earthquake Proof Housing Project Tadhami proof Housing Project



Appendix [3]

Books by Baker

Mud
Brickwork
Raral House Plans
Are slams toevitable`
Chanroli Earthquake Handbook
Houses How to reduce building costs

Earthquake
Ruboish by Baker
Rural Community Buildings
Laurit Baker's Cost Redution Manual
Alieppey - Venice of the East- A report
Cost Reduction for Primary School Buildings

























Noted Publications on Baker

The Other Side of Laurie Baker: Memoirs by Elizabeth Baker: DC Books

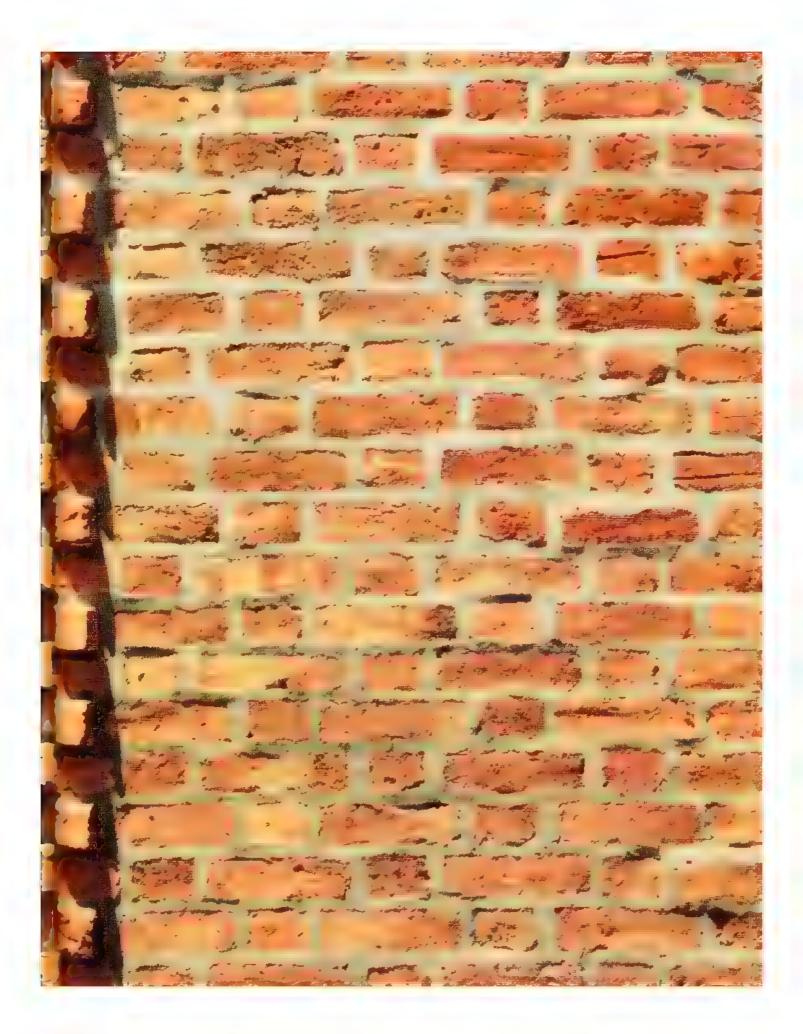
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Appendix [4] COSTFORD

COSTFORD is a non-profit organization that has been modeling alternative design and construction strategies for energy savings: cost reduction, and community improvement for nearly three decades.

The Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD) was founded in 1985 by Mr. C. Achutha Menon former Chief Minister of Kerala Master Archivect, Dr. Laurie Baker. Dr. K. N. Rajeconomist and also founder of the CDS; and Mr. T. R. Chapdra Dutt.

COSIFORD includes social workers, educators, architects, engineers, scientists, technologists, and others representing grassroots architectural practice operating as a Lying laboratory with eco-friendly design and social consciousness as a path to positive societal change

The organisation, with the Main Centre in Thrissur and I3 sub-centres in Kerala, creates and implements design and construction strategies sensitive to energy conservation, cost, and use of indigenous building materials and practices.

COSTFORD fosters awareness, action and advancement relating to urban slum tehabilitation and rura development by:

- promoting local level planning for decentralised empowerment

- conducting leadership and skill training developing multi-disciplinary technical support teams
- supporting research, development and use of appropriate modern technologies
- fostering human resource development at all levels with special attention to women

COSTFORD has carried out massive rural development projects for Central and State Government agencies. Collectively COSTFORD has been able to realise about 20,000 buildings in Kerala.

For its core activities, COSTFORD is supported by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, the Department of Rural Development, Govt. of India, the Department of Local Self Government, Govt of Kerala and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

Baser has served as the Chairman of COSIFORD and was closely involved in its activities.



Appendix [5]

Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies

The Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies LBC was created in 2009 by friends, students and admirers of Laurie Baker and with the active support of COSTFORD to propagate his philosophy of susta nable development through affordable and environmentall, compatible building construction. To advance this objective the LBC is engaged in research, extension. training, documentation, dissemination and networking At its core it is intended to include such areas as design and use of appropriate materials for buildings, creation of support facilities such as sanitation and drinking water, waste management, water harvesting, land development, promotion of non-conventional and ecofriendly sources of energy and creation of awareness of the need for sustainable development. The LBC 15 Scientific Literary and Charitable Societies A. N. 7 J\$5.

The LBC has started a number of activities says

- Exposure training programmes for the farchitecture. In collaboration with the NASA Association of Students of Architecture. NASA around 700 students participated in this programmes for the year 2012.
- Training and visitation programme: Students from India and abroad participate in this programme: in the programme to it includes lecture sessions, site visits interaction sessions with videos and films.

- Seminars and workshops: These are conducted on selected subjects such as alternative approaches to architecture and building construction, renewable sources of energy and slum improvement
- Summer schools: These are intended to give training to students interested in the area of habitat and coming from such disciplinary backgrounds as architecture, civil engineering, renewable energy, town planning social work, development economics and other related areas to issues of habitat and development

The LBC Campus is located in the Noohyodu Village in Vilappilsala Panchayat, 12 kms away from the centre of Irivandrum International Airport. The 3.4 acre [1.35] hectare—site is an undulating piece of land that was a stone quarry but now dense with trees and other flora and faunathe campus at present has five buildings that represent the last set of buildings personally designed and built by Laurie Biker.

Appendix [6]

Contacts

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MALAPPURAM

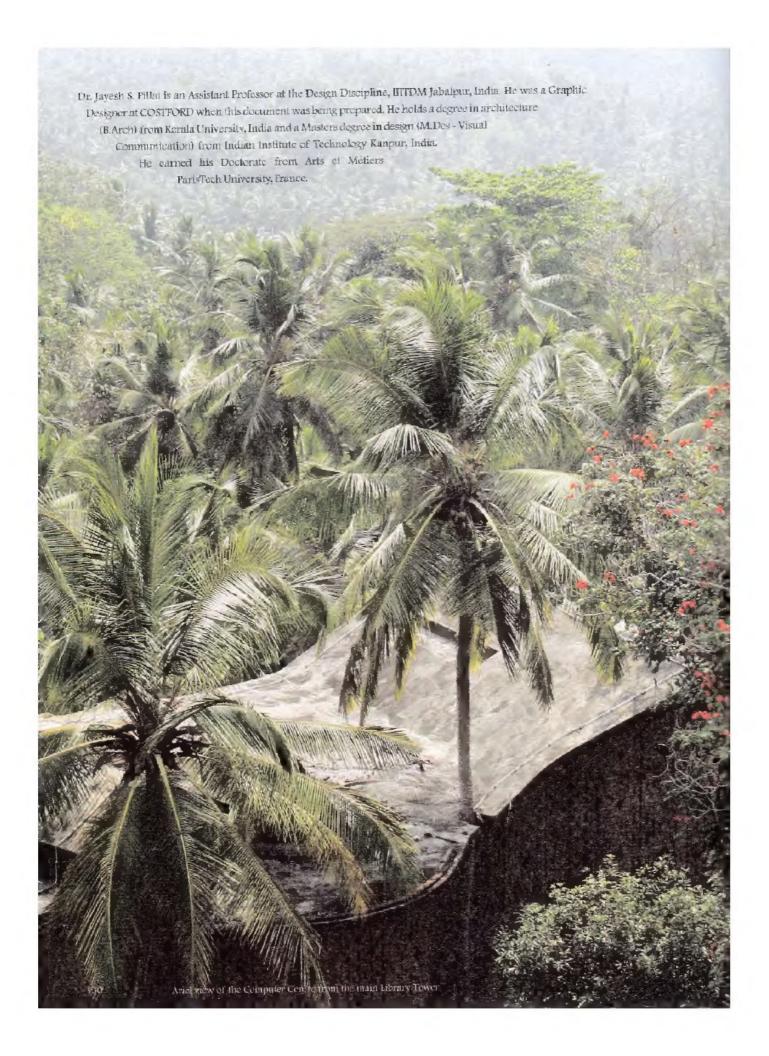
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The Architecture of

Laurie Baker is

a natural extension of who he is as a person. Having: dedicated his life to serve the marginalised and the underprivileged, his buildings are a reflection and expression of his concern for the greater good of society. Baker, a British architect whose chance meeting with Mahatma Gandhi in the 1940s started him on a lifelong career of designing cost-effective and environmentally respectfulbuildings in India.

Among Baker's works, CDS
stands out as a landmark
project in his portfolio. Over
the years, the Centre has
attracted a steady stream of
architects and architectural
students, who come to be
introduced to the work of
Laurie Baker in a place that
best exemplifies his
approach to architecture.

The

Centre for Development

Studies W als conceptualised in 1970, as an institute of applied economics research by the noted economist Dr. K. N. Roj and Mr. C. Achutha Menon, the former Chief Minister of Kerala along with other eminent Indian economists. The main objective of the Centre was to promote research and teaching in the disciplines relevant to development. It was the intension that the Centre would concern itself with development problems relating to the country as a whole, though it was also recognised that, for securing a cleared perception of these problems, disaggregatedanalysis at the grassroots level wants be necessary

From the outset the Centre was conscious of the need for economising in the expenditure on buildings. The architectural concepts developed by Laurie Baker seemed particularly appropriate for an institution devoted to the study of economic and development problems. Consequently the design and construction of the buildings for the Centre was entrusted to Baker as a challenge to the economists to demonstrate and prove their theories by the way in which they built and rantheir institutions:

The picturesque campus on a 9-acre site built on a hill in the city of Thiruvananthapuram combines rippling brick walls coiled around trees, circular courtyards, a network of creative walkways, roof terraces, and a remarkable seven-storied library tower. This masterpiece of Baker, will

This masterpiece of Baker, will always influence the thinking of architects around the world.

